The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TOUCH AT THE POETS—CONTINUED.

While we denounce much woe that poets feign,
There is a grief of which we'll ne'er complain;
'Tis when for *sleeping friend* the poet grieves,
And round his harp the cypress twines in leaves.
Oh! grief for those who living claim'd our love,
Grief for the dead not virtue can remove;
Reprove! oh! no—the holiest tear we shed,
Is that which falls for friends—for kindred dead:
Fictitious sorrow wakes no pitying sigh,
But woe, when real, moistens many an eye;
And beauty weeps, and manly hearts can melt,
The minstrel's sorrow, if that sorrow's *felt*.

When "Melancholy" mourns for her, whose home
Is fix'd within the dark sepulchre's gloom,
How pitying fancy paints a lover's pain,
In softly breath'd in sorrow's pensive strain!
It tells of days when hope and love look'd bright,
While yet undimm'd by death's relentless blight;
How, like a "leaf" the mourner here did "stray"—
How she he lov'd had "found her home in clay."

Yet, tho' the muse is sweet in sorrowing strain,
We love her much when in a laughing vein—
Such as when "Jerry" in the *Gris* shines,
And sporting wit, with Nature's fun, combines.
Yet "Jerry!" why so seldom do we hear
Those notes, which never fail to please the ear!
Oh! do not, like an avaricious elf,
Keep all thy gold at home to charm thyself;
Let others humbly claim a share of thee,
And sing again with all thy wonted glee.

"D." in his sketch, has drawn to plastic life
The village school, that scene of mine and strife;
And manhood scarce can read his lay, nor sigh,
For days of boyhood pass'd forever by.
How many a "Pat," or "Jim," with merry's aid,
Has seen himself in "Dr." gay verse portray'd:
The master's frown—his birch hung up on high—
His little air of "head outhis"—
All live once more, to shame ring memory's view,
And tell that "D." has sketch'd the scene most true.

Yet, tho' 'tis ever pleasing to commend,
Where candour may, nor exceed truth offend,
We still must bear in mind, the painful knife
That amputates a limb, oft saves a life.

Some hands exhaust their brains, and waste their time,
In celebrating many a lass in rhyme;
Spoil'd by their songs, the giddy girls they praise,
Soon grow as trifling as the notes they raise:
Now, who shall blame affection's glowing verse,
If Genius should a mistress' charms rehearse?
Say who shall blame, if Genius' fine reveals
The tender thrill love's swelling bosom feels?
With such we war not—we do complain,
Of many a whining, amatory strain,
With which our modern bards deluge the press,
Their readers tire, and Cupid's *self* distress.
Verses to "Jane," to "Laura," or to "Mary,"
Abound, in drawling notes, that never vary;
And many a lass, a loving song receives,
Which, like her mirror, flatters and deceives!

Oh! when shall noble themes our lands engage,
And native poets claim a wond'ring age?
In our blest land, the sweetest themes may find,
To win the heart, and elevate the mind;
Let them rehearse the deeds of bravery done
By him who e'er was Freedom's favor'd son;
Assert, in glowing verse, to days long past,
When war's loud trumpet sounded on the blast—
When our forefathers rose in all their might
And Freedom's bright sun dawn'd on Slavery's night!

In vain the warrior fights, the statesman toils,
If Fancy shed not on their deeds her smiles!
Greatness performs, but looks, e'en from the mound,
For heavenly verse to shed perennial bloom
Around the laurels that its deeds had won,
Ere yet its virtuous course on earth was done.

MOSES.

* Byron.

Lines written on a cloudy evening.

The day has departed,
Eve's vapours hang wet;
And tho' bright the sun started,
Its clouds has he set;

And while slowly sinking,
Half veil'd, as in sorrow,
His rays have been drinking
Up rain for the morrow.

The sun of Hope brightly
My life's morn was cheering,
His rays shedding lightly—
No clouds were appearing:

While now 'tis descending,
And closing joy's day,
And clouds are attending,
To hide his last ray!

But see! you cloud beaming
So high in the west,
Has caught the last gleaming
Of light on its breast:

And like some maid's blushes,
To lover so bright,
Each feeling it hushes
Save those of delight:

It seems an assurance,
The sun might have cast,
That Nature's endurance
Should shortly be past;

That night, now so darkling—
Those clouds in the skies,
Should vanish, when sparkling,
The morn should arise.

Oh! could Hope's fading splendour,
My skies thus illumine,
And the clouds that attend her
But rob of their blooms,

My soul, gaily springing,
Should bask in its ray,
And, cheerily singing,
Look forward for day.

FERAMORZ.

THE ORANGE TREE.

Thy snowy blossoms du lust rise
Symbols of beauty's fleeting ray,
Which like them blushes, blooms and dies,
Ere smiling spring hath past away.

Neglect them—or with care around
Thy brow the infant blossoms braid;
Yet, leaf by leaf, they will be found
To fly, e'en as our pleasures fade!

Then fleeting joys still let us prize—
Dispute them with the passing gale;
The perfume which so quickly dies,
From blooming chalices inhales.

Emblem of beauty's transient flower!
The bud that opens with the morn,
Which falls, before the fatal hour,
From laughing brows it should adorn!

And since they perish there forever—
Since no return they e'er may prove,
Oh! may thy blossoms wither never,
Unless beneath the breath of love!

WILFRID.

THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

AN IMITATION.

When at Yorktown's heights afar,
The British cause our peace to tear,
In battle learn that Yankees are
Forever foes to Monarchy!

To arms! to arms! the trumpets sound;
To arms! the neighbouring hills resound.
And every soldier takes his ground,
To fight!—to die!—the victory!

By courage rous'd, for Freedom's aid,
Fayette then drew his battle blade,
And 'midst the roar of cannonade,
Oppos'd the foes of Liberty!

"Fight on!—fight on!" loud cried the chief,
"Fight on!—your country calls relief!
All danger brave, while in belief
They ours shall be the victory!

Then shook the hills like earthquake rives—
Then rush'd the hails, by foemen driven—
Fire in the firmament of heaven
Resound the great artillery!

Columbia's sons the charge sustain'd;
They ev'ry nerve and sinew strain'd,
While Britain's hails around them rain'd
Like terrents sent from heaven!

Under yet our cannons peal'd;
First one yeoman kept the field,
Unaid'd to perish e'er to yield!
Or wear the yoke of Slavery!

See! their well known banner trails,
Lo! it waves no more, but falls,
While Columbia's proudly sails,
High in th' ethereal canopy!

The combat ceas'd!—to our defenders,
Great Cornwallis now surrenders,
And to a Washington he tenders
The sword of British Monarchy!

Hail! Columbia—shout ye brave,
Who fought for freedom, or the grave;
Wave your spangled banner! wave!
And welcome, welcome, Liberty! G.

THE MORALIST.

A HINT TO MINISTERS.

As we fear it may be the mistake of some ministers, especially in the *early* stages of their labor, to deal in a style of language and argumentation far above the reach of their hearers, the following excellent sentiment, from Colton's Lacon may be highly beneficial.

"In addressing the multitude, we must follow the advice of Cromwell to his soldiers, "Fear low." This is the great art of the methodists. If our eloquence be directed above the heads of our hearers, we shall do no execution. By pointing our arguments *low*, we stand a chance of hitting their *hearts* as well as their heads. In addressing angels we could hardly raise our eloquence too high; but we must remember that men are not angels.—Would we warm them by our eloquence, unlike Mahomet's mountain, it must come down to them, since they cannot raise themselves to it. It must come down to their wants and wishes—to their hopes and their fears—to their families and firesides."

NATURE'S NOBILITY.

We have no copy-right patricians in this country, nor any orders of nobility secured by letters patent; nevertheless the following thoughts may receive an application:

"No man," says Seneca, "is nobler born than another, unless he is born with better abilities, or a more amiable disposition. They who make such a parade with their family pictures and pedigrees are, properly speaking, rather to be called *noted*, or *notorious*, than *noble*, persons."

It is certainly true, as is said by a late English writer, that the greatest instances of virtue and excellence of every kind, have originated in the middle order. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was a prayer founded on a knowledge of human nature, and fully justified by experience. The middle station affords the best opportunities for the improvement of the mind, is the least exposed to temptations, and the most capable of happiness and virtue.

Virtue is nobility; personal merit, useful, generous, benevolent exertion, the only honorable distinction. The trappings which every tailor can make to clothe a poor puny mortal, add no real dignity. In ages of ignorance they might strike with awe. Those ages are no more. Nor will they ever return, notwithstanding the efforts of petty despots to keep the people in ignorance.

God Almighty, who gives his sun to shine with as much warmth and radiance on the cottage as on the palace, hath dispensed the glorious privilege of genius and virtue to the poor and middle classes with a bounty, perhaps, seldom experienced in any of the proud pretenders to hereditary or official grandeur.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

2d LETTER OF OMICRON.

I was just reclining in my easy chair, and deeply engaged in studying a most grave and pithy communication for the service of the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, when the host of "thick coming fancies" that were hovering over, and about to descend on me, were put to flight by the entrance of my man Simon, who deposited on my writing desk, with a very knowing look, a letter, that might almost have been called a *package*. Though vexed at the interruption, and grieved at the loss your readers must sustain by the suspension of my discourse on a highly interesting topic, I was nevertheless pleased to recognise the hand-writing of nephew Oscar, who has recently returned from a tour of several years through various parts of Europe. As I shall have occasion hereafter to speak of this personage, (for, to let you into a secret, I am somewhat fond of the young rogue,) I shall, to save trouble, introduce him to your acquaintance, before showing you his letter.

Oscar Omicron, now about three-and-twenty, is tall, dark haired, and bright eyed, with a fine sun-burnt, strong-featured manly face. For his disposition, he is frank, gay, generous, and as full of whim, mirth and frolic, as an unbroken colt, or a kitten of six weeks old—the whole of which disposition he inherits from his mother, one of the most delightful little Irishwomen that ever lived. Oscar's father (my dear lost Author!) was a great disciplinarian, and, in addition to having him well taught at home, sent him to spend three years at Leyden, under the charge of an old friend, Dr. Vanbeek, as he said, with a view to bring him to a moderate and equal temper of mind. For my own part, I am half sure that Oscar did not spend all the time *in* the University, as he speaks of a very numerous acquaintance among the Hollanders, especially of the fair sex. What is rather more singular, for a youth of his mercurial disposition, he acquired a real fondness for the Dutch, and gabbles their language to the great annoyance of his aunt Barbara, who, having learned to conjugate Italian verbs at a boarding school, is quite horrified at the full-mouthed spattering of the Belgic tongue.

Oscar's learning, though by no means inconsiderable, has never been heavy enough to overcome the wonderful elasticity of his mirthful humour. His conduct is such as to endear him to all, yet his gaiety is occasionally so full of mischief, as to frighten very moderate people out of his reach. Like all others of similar temperment, he is subject to moments of gloom, the more remarkable for their rarity, and the striking contrast they make with his usual manner; and then he is the most superlatively sad and sombre fellow in Christendom. His habits and sentiments are of the most correct and excellent kind, though he is frequently carried too far by his great love of fun, his greatest delight being to seek and sketch "characters" from the life. His sketches are sometimes amusing and instructive, though occasionally he indulges in caricature and grotesque representations. So much for the writer—his letter shall speak for itself.

"*Dear Uncle*—Since my last, I have visited some "interesting" places, though heaven forefend that I should shortly be obliged to repeat my journeys. My old class-mate and fellow traveller, Klaas Rosenboom, (tell aunt Barbara not to turn up her nose at his name, as it is pronounced Rosenbome, and means Rosetree in English,) has been taken with an unaccountable notion of studying mineralogy, and so, bundling our trunks and persons into a Jersey wagon, or *Dearborne*, with hammers, chissels, and heaven knows what other implements, we set out for the white hills of New Hampshire, nearly two hundred miles distant from our former residence. You have never been in Holland, where there are no trees but such as are cultivated; no stones but such as are imported, and no hills but mole and ant hills. You cannot sympathise with me, but our joltings and jumblings, with thumps and thunderings over the most uncivilized and unubdued stones, stumps, rocks, hills and hollows, exceeded every thing that has been imagined. It was ten-fold more afflicting to me, because, instead of being on the look-out for brilliant specimens, like my friend Klaas, (which is Dutch short-hand for Nicholas) I felt mightily inclined to be poetical, and while opening my mouth to give vent to the feelings produced by the towering scenery, my teeth were nearly knocked out by the bouncing of our bone-setter over a bed of stones. How I longed for my comfortable seat in the great Freckschuyt, (tell aunt to sound this word Freckschuit, or she will make sad work of it,) on the Leyden canal, where I could read, sleep, smoke or muse, without motion or noise. This journey of mine will account for my silence, as I was too stiff, bruised and battered, to do any thing. I dare say, I looked very much like what I felt, for our landlord's daughter stared at me in an unaccountable manner, whenever she came into the room. I have been very much amused with Klaas, who has never before been out of his own country. He is by education and habit a philosopher, and is always for seeing all sides of an object he examines; nevertheless, he is perpetually puzzled when he finds men and things so very different from what he expected. It cost me a great deal of trouble to make him comprehend how a fat, good looking, home-spun dressed gentleman could be *Governor* of such a state as Connecticut, as he had neither retinue, equipage, bag wig, cocked hat, nor even a gold-headed cane. He was equally startled when I told him we were crossing the line that separated Connecticut from New Hampshire, and he ruefully observed that we had forgotten to procure passports. How he rolled his great black eyes, when I informed him that he might go through one and all of our states, without asking any one's leave, provided always that he had permission from the tavern-keepers and steam-boat captains so to do; and his wonder reached to absolute incredulity, when he was told, in plain English, (or rather, as was the fact, in plain Dutch,) that if he paid his bills, no one would know or care who or what he was, whence he came, or whither he was going. Klaas is a great lover of liberty, beer, and tobacco; an enthusiastic admirer of quiet living and his native language. It will be a glorious treat to set him to spouting *Geldrach vor amstel*, for the amusement of aunt Barbara, who, you know, holds the Low-Dutch in such utter abomination, that she declares it tortures her as much to hear it as a fit of the cholic. Since our return to the great city, I have been in continued rapture—such crowds of "character," jewels, absolute jewels, have I found, and you may promise yourself a full harvest from my note book. Yet I was told in Europe, that Charles Matthews could find nothing original here. Between ourselves, uncle, I believe that Matthews' talent was not for this study—he can imitate, caricature, or embody abstract ideas of ridiculous peculiarities better than any other. Tones of voice, gesture, mode of expression, he could give inimitably, but he neither had skill to pick out the truth of original character, when not ridiculous, nor could he appreciate the difference between accidental and natural peculiarities, as modifiers of the style and conduct of an individual. The specimens he is now giving at the English opera house, are about as fair representations of American character, as the gross, low-lived, blackguard St. Giles'men, shown by him here, were fair samples of the English.

* * * * *

Now, to conclude, Klaas and your humble servant will join you speedily, and shall hope to find you as merry as heretofore. O. O."

It gives me much pleasure that Oscar has promised me a sight of his note book, from which I shall hope to obtain something of great interest for the readers of my papers. Aunt Barbara has determined to be as little prejudiced against Klaas as the nature of the case will allow, and has sent to the Peppers' Brewery for a cask of their special mild and strong, for his use. In the expectation of soon having their company, I must bid you, for the present, farewell. OMICRON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS—No. III.

Let others at invention aim,
And seek by falsities for fame—
Our easy wants not, at this time,
Plainness and farbelows in rhyme:
Rehate plain facts. Churchill.

In a remote part of New England, but little explored by prying travellers, there stood, and very probably stands yet, a small village, which nevertheless was of considerable importance in that section of the country, being to all intents and purposes a very great place on a small scale, reminding one of a petty lawyer, who, though cutting but a poor figure in courts of justice, passes for a marvellous great man at a tavern disputation. That this spot owned a "Hotel," no person will doubt, who is at all acquainted with the constituents of a village; for man, being a loquacious as well as a gregarious animal, a point of assemblage where these propensities may be indulged, is a primary consideration in all communities, and for which purpose no spot is more particularly cherished than the village tavern; that, in this respect, resembles one of those blasted oaks we so often see standing lonely in the midst of a field, which is visited by every passing bird, whilst, located on its bleached limbs, we sometimes observe a flock of garrulous crows, whose continued noise presses the multitude more strongly on our mind. The tavern in the village of which we speak, owed much of its prosperity to the circumstance of the stage stopping there twice a week, ere it arrived at its place of destination, giving the passengers time to take a drink, and pay for their dinners, though not to eat them, which was a considerable profit to the landlord, a shrewd calculating man, with whom probably the driver went snacks, for it was observed by some, who had often travelled this way, that the moment a fork was stuck into the ham, which invariably graced the head of the table, Jehu was heard to flourish his whip before the door, and seemed with difficulty to restrain his horses, while he gave the signal "all ready," to his chagrined passengers, who in vain thought to recompense themselves for lost time by extraordinary efforts at mastication. However, this has nothing to do with our story, the whole business of the stage in the present case being to convey its only passenger to the tavern porch which it did in a very respectable manner where he was soon landed, bag and baggage, to the evident satisfaction of some dozen politicians and ragamuffin boys, who had assembled to witness the arrival and scrutinize the contents. After having performed the important manœuvres of pulling up his breeches, stretching his legs, and placing his baggage together, he walked into the house, and inquired of the landlord if he knew any "respectable amicable dame with whom he could take up his residence as a boarder." In vain "mine host" equivocated—in vain did he speak of his own clever rooms and snug accommodations. The stranger was not to be so satisfied, and at length, however unwillingly, he was forced to point him the way to Dame Griggs', where the wanderer was soon housed, together with his baggage, consisting of a little trunk, a big one, and a carpet bag—the two latter being conveyed by a troop of strange looking urchins, whilst our hero marched before with the small trunk under his arm, the whole presenting to the villagers a rather interesting sight, especially as a man in all points like the leader had never before appeared there, he being a person of considerable height, but little charged with flesh, wearing a red wig with a long queue, a curiously cut black satin coat, a pair of well worn breeches of an equivocal color, and having his legs cased in boots that were very narrow, and reached far above his knees. When he arrived at Dame Griggs' dwelling, he was received with all due courtesy by the old lady, who was exceedingly assiduous in her attentions to the lodger, no doubt regarding him very much in the light of a wind-fall. When the stranger was shown to his room, the good lady saw no more of him till the next morning, for, on entering, he locked the door, and declined her invitation to tea through the key-hole, at which she was not a little vexed, for she had made "all smart" in honor of his arrival. When he came down to breakfast in the morning, she cast an eye of great complacency on him, for, in spite of his red wig and odd dress, the stranger was not a bad looking man, at least so said the dame to herself, and at the same moment tried to fancy she was only forty, but it would not do, and she sat down with the double intention of giving him his coffee and finding out his name, for as yet she did not know it, nor was she any wiser when the meal was finished, for the lodger preserved a mysterious silence all the time, and then seizing his hat, strided forth in a most sententious style, leaving his hostess quite astounded that all her cross-questions, guessing and reckoning had not succeeded better. By the time he was fairly out of sight, the breakfast utensils were disposed of, and the next thing was to make his bed; but here she was again disappointed, his door was locked. Alack-a-day, thought she, but some folks are very particular—and she hied off to her other drudgery. Dinner time came, but the stranger was not returned; the dinner was delayed, but he came not. Dame Griggs grew uneasy—"if he had wandered into the creek;" but the creek was shallow, and the gentleman tall, so she consoled herself on that score: however, at length her lodger was seen approaching the house, and, to her great surprise, lugging a large stone along with him; she flew to the door, and admitted him, puffing and blowing under the weight of his load.—"Bless me," said the dame, "what's that you've fetched under your arm?" "An amorphous mass of granite, with fine chrystals of beryl," answered the lodger, as he ascended to his room. "God help us!" said the dame. When evening came, she attempted again to get at his appellation, but she was again unsuccessful, for he handed her a ten dollar note, and told her not to give herself any trouble on his account, but when he had staid with her to the amount of that sum, to remind him of it—"and as to my bed," which the dame had told him she wished to make, "I'll do that myself, and would like you to understand, Mrs. Griggs, that I wish no one to enter my room." That this speech only caused more surprise and curiosity to enter the breast of Mrs. Griggs, the reader can well imagine; but be that as it may, she held her tongue, and put the note into her strong box. That night she heard a strange whistling noise in the room of her lodger, and it was long ere he went to bed. The next afternoon, when the stranger was away, all the good dames of the village came to pay a visit to his landlady, and find out all about him. But how were they surprised, when to their inquiries of who he was, what did he do, was he married or single, rich or poor, whence did he come, where was he going, what were his intentions, &c. &c. she replied that she did not even know his name! Not know his name! How so? And then she recited all the conversation she had had with him since his arrival; whereupon all the assembly put on looks of singular knowledge and mystery. At length said Mrs. Stibbs, "It's very strange." "I never heard a stranger thing in all my born days," responded her neighbour Yates. "'Tis the strangest thing in nater," finished Mrs. Smith. "I can *see* no good," continued the first. "It can *be* for no good," said the second. "There *must* be some evil," said the third. "I've my suspicions," nodded Dame Griggs. "A man seldom hides his name without good reasons," observed the leader of the talkative trio. "That's very true," replied another; "I remember, in the year '95, a counterfeiter"—"Aye, and we all remember, the man who killed Ebenezer Grey refused to tell," interposed the third. But, at this moment, in walked the lodger, and interrupted the chain of information, bearing under his arm a well bleached horse's skull, to the no small discomfiture of the assembly, the members of which did not go to their homes without having made a considerable exertion of their guessing and creative powers; and the next day a report, highly unfavourable to the subject of it, was extant in the village; and certain it is, there was a mystery hanging about the stranger, well calculated to excite curiosity—he sought communication with none; on the contrary, he seemed anxiously to avoid it, and in the rambles which he took every day through the surrounding country, he never approached a house, and seemed to those by whom he was casually seen, a being of another sphere; but what chiefly excited surprise were the bones he was seen to pick up at divers times, and to treasure with much care; sometimes at night, too, he would go out, and he had been traced to the village burial ground, a spot which all others avoided—every night, and sometimes all night long, strange noises were heard issuing from his chamber. All these circumstances united, caused the villagers to regard him with a very suspicious eye, but a circumstance which now happened, confirmed all wavering opinions that had been formed concerning him. One day that he had gone out, the dame, as she had often done before, tried if the door was fast, and to her delight found that it was not so. "Now for a rummage and a ransack," thought she, as she entered; but, O horror! the first thing she saw was a ghastly human skull lying on the table, its white teeth closed together, and the empty sockets of the eyes staring full in her face. A precipitate retreat was the consequence, and at that moment the lodger returned. But the dame could not rest till she had imparted her discovery to Mrs. Stibbs—and Mrs. Stibbs told Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Yates told Mrs. Smith, and she told all the rest of her gossipping acquaintance, amounting to seven, and these were all the married women in the settlement—old maids not being known. But the reader must not imagine that the last of these receptacles of intelligence was only informed that Mrs. Griggs had seen a skull in her lodger's room; far from it, the skulls had increased without number, and complete trunks had been added to them; in short, it was a hideous story, and the next day some of the busy men of the place, at the instigation of their wives, walked out to the burial ground to see if none of the graves had been disturbed—nothing, however, resulted from this expedition, except that the examiners, on their return, stopping at the tavern to talk of it, all got drunk, and on their reaching their homes, each received a severe curtain lecture from his rib. I will merely mention, for the credit of the place, that, besides being its active and efficient men, who rendered every body's business their's, and in some degree supplied the places of lawyers, constables and newspapers, these were the only men in the village who got intoxicated, or quarrelled with their neighbours—a coincidence of habits and functions that I have observed in other places. Now was our hero regarded by all the sage folk of the village as little better than a sorcerer or a vampire—the children were cautioned to take care of him, and no one would trust himself within his reach. Dame Griggs held private meetings with some of her counsellors, to debate the propriety of still keeping him in her house, but a ten dollar note was no trifling consideration to her, and the excellent tea it had brought from the next town to blassed her friends in favour of mild proceedings, that they unanimously agreed not to decide until further investigation, a series of which the dame was resolved to carry on; so, that night, when all was silent in the lodger's room, having sufficiently elevated her courage to gaze at a skull with apathy, she proceeded to the outside of her dwelling, and having silently placed a ladder beneath the window, she mounted, hoping to have a view of the interior through some fissure or chink, (for the key-hole had been secured in a suspicious manner,) and she was not disappointed. The only light by which she could see, was the flickering gleams of the dying fire, which threw a red glare around the room, alternately brightening and leaving it in deep shade. There was, however, light enough to enable her to distinguish a tall figure seated before the fire, with its back towards her, being enveloped, head and all, in a robe of white.—Her knees struck together with affright, for her lodger was also visible; he was seated in the farthest corner of the room, as though he had retreated as far as possible from the figure in white, which was undoubtedly, she concluded, his familiar spirit, and before which he now appeared like a slave before his master; the red glare of the fire seemed to rest a moment longer on his red wig, only to contrast more forcibly with the gloom of his black velvet cloak; but his countenance! the presence of the figure had destroyed its remarkable traces, and it no longer was an object to be regarded without horror; at least such was the conclusion of the dame; a moment's glance had sufficed to show her all this; she looked not again, for she had seen enough. The idea that her eyes had beheld a wandering spirit of another world, filled her breast with horror, and she descended the ladder with more precipitation than she had mounted it. That night sleep did not visit her troubled eye-lids; her thoughts ran on roaming ghosts and yawning graves; many a tale of wonder and mystery crossed her mind, and often did she shrink in horror as she thought the figure in white flitted through the gloom. At length, when the shrill cock awakened the village, she left her restless bed, and soon after unburthened her tortured mind to her dear friend, Mrs. Stibbs, and she propagated the account so well, that before dinner time one of the most horrid stories that ever racked the ear of mortal man was afloat in the village. The women ran from house to house, and dwelt on it in breathless trepidation, whilst the majority of the men seemed not to care three straws about the devil or the stranger either. But it was otherwise with the minority, which consisted of the three worthies before mentioned; for they, after holding a confabulation with every woman in the place, adjourned nem. con. to the tavern, for the purpose of further considering the question. The dame and her friends were not idle; so it was agreed that night the lodger should be watched by the female trio that we have already spoken of in another place. But how this should be accomplished was the next question. The sky appeared to be treasuring up a deluge of rain, which would render any attempt from without exceedingly disagreeable; besides that, an extraordinary roundity of figure in the case of Mrs. Stibbs, acquired by long continued habits of good eating and drinking, placed any movements up the ladder entirely out of her power; however, the dame was not to be foiled; she remembered that formerly a step-ladder had passed from her boarder's room into the garret, by means of a trap-door; the steps were gone, but the door still remained, and here she was sure they could find some chinks large enough for their design. Pleased with the idea, after concerting all matters, she hurried home, and commenced clearing away the old rubbish which lay upon the spot intended for the anticipated investigations. When the lodger had retired for the night, complaining of being considerably unwell, which the dame sagely attributed to the late presence of his unearthly visitor, the anxious trio arrived; and after spending some time in the consumption of a stimulating beverage prepared for the occasion, they proceeded in the utmost silence to the garret. The object of their curiosity had not extinguished his candle, and the light it gave enabled them at once to find a crack, through which all beneath was visible. Mrs. Yates, a stirring, active little woman, applied her eye first, though almost afraid its vision would be blasted by a view of some ghastly phantom or hideous monster, and in truth she saw a sight for which she was not at all prepared, and which excited considerable agitation within her; it was our hero lying quietly in his bed, immediately beneath the trap-door. On a chair, at a distance from him, was placed a high barber's block, on which was deposited his red wig, whilst o'er the back of the chair hung his black coat, the whole giving no bad idea of the contour of the stranger. Mrs. Stibbs had waited till now in silent anxiety, but she could do so no longer. "Is it there," said she; "do let me look"—and gently thrusting Mrs. Yates from her situation, she placed her ponderous body on the door, and in an instant was precipitated down into our hero's bed, by reason of the old ledge, which supported the door, giving way. Then, indeed, did a strange noise re-echo through the house; it was composed of the dull sound given forth when Mrs. Stibbs reached the floor, the crash of the bedstead, the appalling shriek of the faller, and the wild exclamations of the lodger, who, springing forth in a paroxysm of affright clothed only in his internal garment of linen, whilst his head was wrapped in a white handkerchief, presented to the almost paralyzed eyes of the dame the same figure that she had seen on the night of her discovery through the window; but in vain he attempted to fly; the left hand of his unfortunate visitor grasped, with the firmness of desperation, the nether portion of his quaint covering, and in this position he bore no small resemblance to the figure of the far-famed Knight of La Mancha, when doing penance in the woods. The worthy knight, however, would never have turned the same portion of his body to any distressed fair one, as did our hero.

Next morning, the stage arrived in the village. With some difficulty the stranger procured his baggage to be taken to the tavern. As he passed along, the streets were cleared for him; the dogs were all whistled to the door, and the children were called in. When he had got to the stage, every house poured forth its inmates; old and young trooped out to witness his departure—which he soon accomplished in a most ordinary manner, having first blowed his nose and taken a large pinch of snuff. From that time forward, Mrs. Stibbs walked lame, Dame Griggs' house was observed to be haunted, the villagers were noted for telling abominable long stories, and no good was ever said of the *Stranger*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

GENTLEMEN—I perfectly agree with the "Desultory Reader," in your last Post, that "a temperate native pride is at all times laudable," and hope it will be cherished amongst us; but I must confess there is a passage in the first part of his communication, that excited considerable astonishment: it is this—"The numerous legions of Cæsar, and *other successful Captains* amongst the Romans, and *other* civilized ancient countries, were led against undisciplined hordes of barbarians, unskilled in the *art* of war, and could only fail of being victorious through absolute cowardice or inertness;" and afterwards he says, "here was *no science, no skill*," &c. These are sweeping clauses, and may be denied in the same *general* manner in which they are written; the wars amongst the Gauls and the Persians, we know, were very much in this manner. But, I would ask him, who were the belligerent powers in the three Punic wars, or in the wars of the Peloponnesus—were they undisciplined hordes? The battles of Cannæ, Thrasymene—of the Metaurus, or those of Leuctra, Ægospotamus, or at Chæronea—were they fought by an armed mob—Did Hannibal display neither skill nor science in maintaining a war for so many years, in a remote country, when his enemies were so busy in Carthage? How did Fabius acquire the appellation of the "shield of Rome?" And how happened it that Philip, of Macedon, with thirty thousand men, accomplished what Xerxes and his millions were unable to do? Or, can we reconcile the actions of Gylippus, of Agesilaus, of Epaminondas, of Datames, of Timoleon, with a want of skill? Or how think, that science was wanting, when Memnon held out Halicarnassus—Demetrius besieged Rhodes—or the great Archimedes defended Syracuse?—Or has the admiration of Antony, when he exclaimed, "O! the retreat of the ten thousand," been realized in every succeeding age, merely on account of "the persevering personal bravery" of Xenophon, and his gallant band. I cannot think so; and therefore I dissent from the "Reader's" opinion. I think it needless to say any more on this subject at present. There is, however, a line from Cato, which I recommend to your correspondent's attention, when taking his "notes:" It is this—"Legere et non intelligere, negligere est." CINEAS.

THE BRANT FAMILY.

From "Sketches of the History, Manners, and Customs of the North American Indians." By James Buchanan, Esq. British Consul, N. Y.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's account of his visit to Miss Brant, daughter of the Mohawk Chief. Mr. B. and his daughters had got from Mrs. Colonel Clarke, at the falls of Niagara, an introduction to the Mohawk princess, Miss Brant.*"

"On arriving at the magnificent shores of lake Ontario, the driver of our carriage pointed out, at the distance of five miles, the house of Miss Brant, which had a very noble and commanding aspect; and we anticipated much pleasure in our visit; as, beside the enjoyment of so beautiful a spot, we should be enabled to form a competent idea of Canadian manners and style of living. Young Mr. Brant, it appeared, unaware that with our carriage we could have reached his house so soon, had not arrived before us; so that our approach was not announced; and we drove up to the door with the expectation that the family would be apprized of our coming. The outer door, leading to a spacious hall, was open. We entered, and remained a few minutes, when seeing no person about, we proceeded into the parlour, which, like the hall, had nobody in it. We therefore had an opportunity of looking about us at our leisure. It was a room, well furnished with a carpet, pier and chimney glasses, mahogany tables, fashionable chairs, a guitar, a neat hanging book case, in which, among other volumes, we perceived a church of England prayer book, translated into the Mohawk tongue and several small elementary works. Having sent in our note of introduction by the coachman, and still no person waiting on us, we began to suspect (especially in the hungry state we were all in,) that some delay or difficulty about breakfast stood in the way of the young lady's appearance. Various were our conjectures, and momentarily did our hunger gain rapid strides upon us. I can assure my readers, that a keen morning's ride, on the shores of an American lake, is a thing of all others calculated to make the appetite clamorous, if not insolent.

We had already penetrated into the parlour, and were beginning to meditate a further exploration in search of the pantry, when to our unspeakable astonishment in walked a charming, noble looking Indian girl, dressed partly in the native, and party in the English co-

*Since married to a gentleman at Niagara U. Canada.

tume. Her hair was confined on the head in a silk net, but the lower tresses, escaping from thence, flowed on her shoulders. Under a tunic or morning dress, of black silk, was a petticoat of the same material and colour, which reached very little below the knees. Her silk stockings and kid shoes were, like the rest of her dress, black. The grace and dignity of her movement, the style of her dress and manner, so new, so unexpected, filled us all with astonishment. With great ease, yet by no means in that common place mode so generally prevalent on such occasions, she inquired how we had found the road, accommodations, &c. No flutter was at all apparent on account, of the delay in getting breakfast: no fidgeting and fussmaking, no running in and out; no idle expressions of regret—such as 'Oh dear me! had I known of your coming, you would not have been kept in this way; but with perfect ease, she maintained the conversation, until a squaw, wearing a man's hat, brought in a tray with preparations for breakfast. A table cloth of fine white damask being laid, we were regaled with tea, coffee, hot rolls, butter in water and ice coolers, eggs, smoked beef, and ham, boiled chickens, &c. all served up in truly neat and comfortable style.

The delay, we afterwards discovered, arose from the desire of our hostess to supply us with hot rolls, which were actually baked while we waited. I have been thus minute in my description of these comforts as they were so little to be expected in the house of an Indian.

"After breakfast, Miss Brant, as we must still call her, took my daughters out to walk, and look at the picturesque scenery of the country. She and her brother had previously expressed a hope that we would stay all day; but though I wished of all things to do so, and had determined in the event of a pressing invitation, to accept it, yet I declined the proposal at first, and thus forfeited a pleasure which we all of us longed in our hearts to enjoy; for as I have afterwards learned, it is not the custom of an uncorrupted Indian to repeat a request if once rejected."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

The Courier of the 8th, contains Paris dates of the 5th. The Journal des Debats, the Journal des Paris, the Quotidienne, and the Etoile, contain conflicting statements respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The last of these journals maintains that the measure, as originally proposed, will be carried into effect; while the former assert the contrary, on the strength of letters from Madrid of Nov 28. These letters state, that the evacuation which had commenced, was suddenly suspended on the arrival of the courier with a new treaty, according to which France consents that 10,000 men, together with the garrison of Santonia and Saragossa, shall remain.

Six of the wretches who were concerned in the murder of the royal prisoners taken on board of a vessel at Corunna, on the 20th July, 1823, and after they got out to sea were stabbed and thrown overboard, have been executed at that city. Three committed suicide before the day of execution; but their bodies were suspended from the gallows with the others.

The Royal College of Orleans, (France,) presented, between the 24th and 25th of Nov. a scene of disorder never before witnessed there. About fifty of the pupils, at 12 o'clock at night, assaulted the premises of one of the professors—to escape their fury, he let himself down from an upper window, at the risk of his life, and the certainty of some bodily wounds. Before order was restored, the military was called in.

Constance, Nov. 14.—This city and its noble Minister have been in the most imminent danger from a dreadful fire, which broke out on the 11th at two in the morning, in the great building belonging to the Grand Duke de Baden, and which is supposed to have been caused by design. The great edifice, in which there was a great quantity of corn and 180 tuns of wine, and the residence of Canon of Enzberg, were burnt to the ground. The Cathedral was saved by great exertions, but not without the destruction of two chapels, and damage to the amount of 20,000 florins. Twenty-two Swiss and 12 Buda fire-engines were on the spot.

The Sun of the evening of the 4th, announces the receipt of the Paris Etoile of the preceding day. The only political intelligence relates to the grief and alarm prevailing at Constantinople, occasioned by the late disasters of the Turks, in their contest with the Greeks, and the recent earthquakes that have desolated Syria.

The Northern Expedition.—Captain Lyon, of his Majesty's ship Griper, arrived unexpectedly at the Admiralty on Thursday morning. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay, though he got off the entrance of Wager River. The Griper experienced the longest continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seaman on board. She had but five fair days during the whole voyage, and one of them was on Monday week. When within six hours' sail of Repulse Bay, a gale came on, which was unequalled for severity in the Northern Seas. She has lost all her anchors, and her boats have been stove in. No lives have been lost, although the crew have suffered dreadfully. They heard of Captain Parry, who was at a great distance from them. The Griper was to have wintered in Repulse Bay, and to have despatched, in the ensuing summer, an overland expedition, to endeavour to meet Captain Parry.

Extract of a letter from France, dated Nov. 18.

"The King continues to please; he can ride, and that is a great deal. His government is also becoming more popular every day, and I think deservedly so.

"The St. Domingo deputies were sent off some time since, but there is reason to believe this government will come to an understanding with the people of that Island before long.

"There has been a talk, of late, of the disadvantages of our convention with France, but I hope all will end in talk.

"I lately mentioned, that I thought it would be good policy to admit the low French wines free of duty. It would please on this side, and, what in effect would be of more consequence to us, furnish a substitute for spirits, of which our people drink too much."

LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Evening Dress.—Dress of soft satin or velvet of celestial blue. The border beautifully trimmed with a rich rouleau, entwined with silver, *cordon*, in festoons, with blue rosettes, from whence depend silver tags.—A straight rouleau, the same as the festoon trimming, surmounts the hem at the bottom of the skirt; corsage with the drapery formed *a la Grecque*, across the bust, and on each side—that across the bust fastened with a rosette in front, with silver tags, as is the point formed by the termination of the side draperies, just above the belt, of the same materials as the dress. The sleeves are short, and have a rosette on the outside of the arm, next the shoulder. Swedish mantle of violet coloured satin, trimmed with white swan's down or ermine, and lined throughout with white swan's down, ermine, or levantine. The headdress, a Veronese togue of gauze and silver lama, and an ornament, placed obliquely, in front, of finely-wrought filagree silver. The togue surmounted with a plume of white feathers, variegated. Opal necklace and bracelets, &c. White satin shoes.

Walking Dress.—A pelisse of gros de Naples, the beautiful colour of the beet-root, elegantly ornamented with the valuable fur of the lynx, in the most unique and truly novel manner: the fur is not only displayed like the rouleaux of gros de Naples that divide it in serpentine wavings, but also formed into beautiful sprigs of the Asiatic tree, supported and surrounded by stalks formed of narrow rouleaux of the same material as the pelisse. A pelerine cape, trimmed with lynx fur, to correspond. The sleeves *en gigot*, in point of form, but of more moderate dimensions than on the first appearance of this fashion, and confined at the wrists with broad gold eastern bracelets. A belt of the same material as the pelisse, fastened in front with a gold buckle, wrought in the same pattern as the Indian bars of gold at the wrist. A bonnet of the same colour and material as the pelisse, with ficlu lappets, carelessly tied.—Large bows, intermingled with black, or very short black feathers playing among the bows, finish this tasteful bonnet. This unrivalled pelisse is lined throughout with rich white taffety.

General Observations.—The favourite colours are the rose of Japan, slate, vermillion, fire colour, amber, and pink.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

We are informed that the nett proceeds of the Ball, given by Mr. Labbie, on the 25th inst. to aid the funds of the Washington Monument, amounted to one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A gentleman purchased a year or two ago, at public sale at the Coffee House, a lot of ground in the vicinity of one of the coal-mines, for twelve hundred dollars. After the sale it was discovered to contain a valuable bed of mineral, and the purchaser lately refused one hundred thousand dollars for the tract.

The congregation of the Fifth Baptist Church, formerly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Staughton, have chosen the Rev. John L. Dagg, of Virginia, as their pastor.

It is rumored that Joseph Bonaparte has purchased the lot between Market and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and is about to erect on it a Mansion for his Family.

The managers of the Alms House, in conjunction with the requisite number of Aldermen and justices of the peace, have agreed to levy the City and Liberties the sum of $120,000 as a poor tax for the ensuing year. The sum assessed, last year, was $130,000.

The Southwark Bank Bill has passed the House of Representatives of this State.

Fires.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, in a brick stable, situate in Elfreth's alley. The roof and a quantity of hay and straw were consumed. The activity of our firemen prevented the contiguous buildings from taking fire.

About ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon, of last week, the end of the roof of the Fish Market next to the Delaware, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given, and the flames extinguished. The roof is considerably damaged. It is conjectured that the fire was communicated by sparks from the chimney of one of the steam boats.

The Wood-Corder's Office, on Almond Street Wharf, owned by Mr. S. Black, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, some villain thrust his hand through a pane of glass, in a watch makers' window in Third street above Vine, while the owner, Mr. Baker, was engaged upon some work, seized a watch and made his escape.

A petition of the Pawnbrokers, of this city, against the passage of the bill to incorporate the Lombard Association, (on the 20th inst.) and of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company, approving of the contemplated connection of the eastern and western waters, by the Juniata River, (on the 22d) have been presented to the Legislature of this State.

The jury in the case of A. Geyer vs. C. Wickerly, brought into the district court, last week, a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $800. The ground of action was, that the defendant refused to receive the plaintiff's vote in an election for officers of the German Lutheran Society's Church, in Fourth street.

Washington Labbe has been tried at Chester, for being concerned in the murder of Mr. Bunsall. The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree."—The court sentenced the prisoner to eight years confinement in the Penitentiary.

A woman named Catharine Plain, on her way from this city to Wilmington, on Wednesday week, at mid-day, about a mile from Naaman's creek, was assaulted and robbed of a bundle of clothes, and 66 dollars in money. The highwayman is described as being six feet high, dark complexion, large black whiskers, had on brown pantaloons and a blue coat, very much torn under the arms.

On Saturday last, John Cochran, a native of Ireland, one of the men employed in the quarry of Mr. Robert P. Crosby, near Chester, was killed by the bursting of a rock.

Mr. Hemphill's bill, providing that the U. S. subscribe $500,000 to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, passed the House of Representatives, 96, to 84.

The bill extending the Cumberland road to Zanesville, after much argumentative and eloquent speech by Mr. Clay, passed the House of Representatives 93 to 82.

General John Strakeza has been appointed Major General of the Third Division of the Militia of Maryland, in place of General R. G. Harper, deceased.

A bill now before the legislature of Massachusetts, proposes that adult paupers shall in no case receive more than 75 cents per week, and children 45 cents.

Dennis M'Carty, of Loudon county, (Va.) charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Capt. Beaty, has been apprehended and committed to jail.

The Register (Treasury department) has discovered, that in his estimates for the ensuing year, the trifling sum of one million dollars, was accidentally omitted. It is fortunately on the favorable side, being an over-calculation of the appropriations necessary for 1825.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches, on Sunday last, at Alexandria.

Commodore Rodgers, who goes out to the Mediterranean in the North Carolina, has arrived at Washington, on a visit of a few days, previously to his departure. The North Carolina was left about 75 miles below Washington, lest she might be injured by the ice, if she ascended the Potomac too far. The ship is of a beautiful model, and works exceedingly well.

The inhabitants of Stonington (Con.) have been afflicted for a few weeks past, with a disease which has proved fatal to many after a very short illness. In some cases persons have died in forty-eight hours after the attack. The disease is called putrid, sore throat, lung fever, &c.

When canals shall be put in successful operation, (remarks the Boston Palladium,) we shall see numerous sources of profit start up before us which never had been anticipated. In estimating the importance of these canals, we ought to contemplate the extraordinary rapidity with which the population is increasing, and the resources of the country developing themselves.

The combustible part of the building of the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, R. I. was destroyed by fire, about 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th inst. The vault and contents received no damage—and the Bank continues its operations in another building.

The whole number of votes taken in the State of Maine, at the recent election of Governor of that state, was 20,419, of which Albion K. Parris received 19,759.

A machine for drilling rock has been invented by Cyrus Alden, of Roxbury, Mass. by which a boy may drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machine is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grind-stone, and is done in a similar manner.

Messrs. Stanley, Wortley, Denniom and Hardesly, members of the British parliament, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th of December.

A lot of beeswax, in handsome cakes, said to be 60 pounds, was offered for sale a few weeks ago in Nashville, which on examination was found to contain *42 pounds of stone!* a quantity of stones was recently found in a large lot at New Orleans, which was shipped from Fayetteville, Tenn.

Two large lemons on a twig, one of which measures 13½ inches in circumference, have been presented by Mr. T. Edmonson of Harlem, to the Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer. The tree on which they grew is about 8 years old.

Serjt. John Gowan, of the U. S. army was lately drowned at Castle Pinckney (S. C.) by the upsetting of a batteau. His wife and child were on board, but were saved by a boat which was at a short distance when the accident happened.

A proposition is made in the Boston Centinel to continue the New-York canal to Boston harbor.

Letters received in this city, state that the royalists were in possession of Lima on the 18th of September.

By advices to the 22d ult. from Carthagena, we learn, that accounts had been received there, by way of Panama, stating the junction of all the reinforcements from Colombia with Bolivar, who was pursuing a victorious career.

The inspections at Baltimore of flour, beef, pork, &c. during the year 1824, exceeded that of the preceding, 100,000 barrels—a decided proof of the growing prosperity of that city.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their last session, passed a law, providing that illegitimate children shall be the heirs of their mother, she dying without leaving legitimate issue; and in case of the decease of such child or children in the life time of the mother, leaving legitimate issue such issue shall inherit the share of such child or children so deceased.

It has been decided, by the verdict of a jury, after two days investigation, that Mr. Noah has a legal right to the lease of the office in which his paper, the New-York National Advocate, is now published.

A letter from Key West, of the 1st inst. says—"There are now here the U. S. corvette John Adams, com. Porter, to sail in a few days; U. S. schr. Terrier, to sail in a day or two; British gov't schr. Lion, do. and French ship Calypso, recaptured from the pirates."

The telegraph establishment of New York is becoming daily more and more useful.—There are now on its register 264 vessels, whose letters are painted on their sails in characters so large that they can be seen at a great distance—so that in clear weather vessels are announced as soon as they appear in the offing; and when spoken at sea, their letters are noticed, by which means news of them daily reaches the city.

The number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, is 111; a great portion of them are blacks; there is but one female. A stepping mill has lately been put in operation.

The navigation of the Ohio continued unobstructed on the 15th inst.

We understand that it is the intention of Gen. La Fayette to appropriate $80,000 to the liquidation of claims on him in France, and that he intends to reserve the lands given to him as a bequest to his children.

The select committee in the New York Legislature, on the Right of Suffrage, have reported an amendment to the constitution of New York, authorizing all white citizens aged 21, to vote, after one year's residence in the state, and six months' residence in the county; and all blacks to vote who possess a freehold of the value of $250.

The thermometer, at Augusta, (Me.) on the 8th inst. was 22 degrees below 0.

Wm. Russell, (advertised in many of the newspapers for having defrauded sundry persons in Baltimore) it is now ascertained, took his passage in the ship Cortes, which sailed from New York on the 9th inst. Previously to his departure, he purchased a bill of exchange for £1400 sterling in the latter city.

The valuable flour mills at Desoris (L. I.) owned by John B. Coles, Esq. were totally destroyed on Friday morning last—about 10,000 bushels of wheat were also burnt. The property was insured in New York to the amount of $20,000.

Four buildings in Broad street, Newark, N. J. were destroyed by fire on Monday morning last, one of which was occupied as a dry goods store, and another as a printing office.

A sleigh race for one hundred pounds was run from St. John's, N. B. to Fredericton, which was done by a pair of horses with a sleigh and two persons, in 6 hours and 32 minutes, the distance computed at 87 miles. One of the horses of the beaten party gave out near the end and died.

Miss Edgeworth has a new work in the press, entitled "Mutual Instruction;" the object of which is to excite a taste for science, and put youth in possession of its principles.

Ten wooden buildings were destroyed by fire at Savannah, on the night of the 11th instant.

Mr. Stewart, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who spoke in favor of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, mentioned, in his speech, that in the whole nine States of the West there were but *two* votes against the bill.

Mrs. Susannah Miller, widow of the late Mr. John Miller, of Providence (R. I.) has completed her one hundredth year. She is believed to be the oldest person now living in that town, and what is more singular, she is daily receiving the attentions of her dutiful daughter, Mrs. Experience Barney (rightly named) now in the eightieth year of her age.

The bill for the suppression of piracy is now undergoing, in the Senate of the United States, a serious deliberation, corresponding with the great importance of the subject. The speech of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, in favour of his motion to strike out the third section of the bill, is said to have been a masterly display of talent and eloquence.

The law altering the time of meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, to the last, instead of the 1st Monday in Dec. has finally passed and become a part of the constitution of the state.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Monroe, for the faithful discharge of his duty as President of the United States.

Sixty-seven midshipmen having passed examination, have been nominated by the President to the Senate, for appointment as Lieuts.

A lad in Caroline county, Maryland, in a passion, plunged a knife into the heart of one of his mother's slaves, and put an instant end to her existence. Two slaves belonging to Richard G. Tilghman, Esq. of Maryland, lately quarrelled, and one of them stabbed the other with a knife, which proved fatal.

The Boston memorial to Congress upon this subject concludes in the following strong terms—"Should negotiations (with Spain) fail of the desired effect, the *whole American people would, we believe, with one heart and one mind*, SECOND ANY MEASURE *that Congress in their wisdom shall devise*, EVEN TO THE ASSERTING A FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF ITS TERRITORY."

The Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives at Washington, have reported that 69,020 dollars 93 cents, were expended last year on the centre building of the capitol.

A lady by the name of Pitts, who lately died in Virginia, left all her slaves *free*, on condition of their going to Africa, and also provided her executors with the means of transporting them thither. The belief has often been inculcated that, whenever an unobjectionable outlet is provided for the black population of the country, it will gradually flow off.

Hiram Davenport a lad of 16 years, in Williamson, N. Y. after being missed 10 days, was found suspended by a strip of elm bark on a tree near his home. No reason could be assigned for this extraordinary act.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, on Saturday last, adjourned to the first week in May. After a long debate on the expediency of granting any more bank charters, the subject was postponed to the next session by a vote of 49 to 9.

The first Monthly packet from England arrived at Laguayra on the 4th of December, last from Barbadoes.

The Brazilian government have sequestered the Portuguese property in that country, in retaliation for a large amount of unrepaired losses they have sustained from the Portuguese.

The Thermometer at Augusta, Maine, on the morning of the 6th inst. at sunrise, according to a statement in the Kennebec Journal, was at 22 degrees below 0.

The Rev. Willard Preston, formerly of Providence, (R. I.) and a graduate of Brown University, has been unanimously elected President of the University of Vermont—located in Burlington.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of $3590 76, for the month of December. Among the items we observe a donation of twenty-five cents from "*A Printer's Boy*," in Huntsville, Alabama. The issues during the same period were, 2813 bibles, and 2905 testaments, valued at $3194 43.

At the last court in Steuben county, (N. Y.) D. Douglas was tried for murder and found guilty; but his sentence was suspended for the decision of the Supreme Court. His wife was tried as an accomplice, and acquitted.—The trial of the father was postponed for material witnesses.

At Westbrook, R. I. on the 7th, four strangers, a man, woman and two boys, one supposed to be about 16 and the other 6 years of age, passed through the town, stating that they were on their way to Ohio. On the 15th, the woman and youngest boy were found dead on Barber's hill. It was supposed they had kindled a fire there for the purpose of tarrying all night, and unfortunately perished with the cold.

General La Fayette, attended by his son and Secretary, arrived at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, and was officially received by the legislature of that state on Monday. His health was improved.

The London New Monthly Magazine for December, has been received at New-York.

Two brigs had lately carried into Martinique six hundred African slaves.

The legislature of Maryland have re-elected Edward Lloyd, Esq. a senator of the United States.

A fire broke out in Columbia, (S. C.) on the 15th inst. which consumed nearly a whole square. Among the sufferers named are Messrs. Snowden, Black and Hattier.

The public are cautioned against being imposed on by Five Dollar counterfeit notes on the Jersey Bank, payable to E. E. Boudinot, at the Ontario Bank, dated Nov. 12th 1822, signed S. St. John, President, and J. Kissam, Cashier. The vignette is coarse, the filling up bad, and the signatures clumsy imitations. The paper is of a smoother and more silky texture than the genuine notes.

We perceive, by the gleanings from English papers, that a man by the name of Samuel Burt, convicted and sentenced to die for forgery, twice refused to receive the royal pardon, intimating the justice of his condemnation, and his determination to die by his own hands, if he could not be made the public victim of his crimes. On the third time, however, of his being brought up, he expressed his wishes not only to be pardoned, but also to be married. He stated, that his despair of this alliance had induced him to perpetrate the offence. The young woman agreed to the marriage, but died before it could take place. Whether the criminal now wishes his majesty to revoke his pardon again, we are not informed.

A curious fact is mentioned by a correspondent of the editor of the American Farmer, in Tenessee, to whom he appears to have written for information as to the law of that state in relation to taxing dogs, and protecting sheep. A Mr. Cockrill, near Nashville, tells him that ten or twelve of his neighbours, residing not more than two and an half miles from him, had lost within two or three years past, AT 3000, *about six hundred sheep!*

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States by a majority of three votes. The Washington Journal says, that five members who were in favour of the bill, were absent when the vote was taken. Notwithstanding the rejection of this bill, we have no doubt a similar one will receive the sanction of Congress, at some future period, as we understand it is the intention of the gentleman who has called the attention of Congress to the subject, to bring it up again at the next session.

The ship Mohawk, arrived at Baltimore, in 45 days from Gibraltar, reports having left the U. S. frigate Constitution and sloop of war Cyane at that place, the former in 25 days passage from New York. We regret to learn, that Com. M'Donough was in very low health at the time of her sailing, and that there was a great want of harmony among the officers of the squadron on that station. Midshipman Kerr (or Carr) had fallen in a duel, but with whom he had the encounter, we have not learned, or any other particulars relative to the unhappy affair.

An interesting table has been communicated to Congress by the Post Master General, showing the extent of the post roads, the amount of postages collected, and the expenses of managing the concerns of the mails and post offices, in each state and territory, for the year 1820, 1821, and 1822. The National Journal states the fact, that to form the table alone, it required an examination of more than sixty-five thousand accounts. As great complaint is made of the delay of the mails from Washington to Boston, it may be interesting to give the balance in favour of those states through which the couches pass, after the expenses of transportation and supporting the post offices have been deducted. In 1812, the balance paid by the District of Columbia, and the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, over and above all expenses, was upwards of 190,000 dollars. The expenses of course include all the cost of transportation on the country routes of those states, so that the presumption is, that the surplus revenue on the direct route from Washington to Boston far exceeds that sum, and this is principally paid by the inhabitants of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and Boston. Have not the merchants and traders of those cities a right to ask the government for a more certain and rapid transportation of the mail, even at double the present cost?

The Pittsburg Gazette states, that the eastern section of the Grand Canal of New York "will be finished next summer; in anticipation of which event, the citizens of New York are building new steam boats, to extend their commerce to the various ports on Lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interior of the adjoining states. Two new steam boats are at present on the stocks, at or near Buffalo; and the agents of a transportation company, now employed along the unfinished section of the canal, recently visited this place to make arrangements for placing a branch of their line of transportation wagons on the route between Erie and Pittsburg, in the expectation, by this north-west passage, of supplying us and our western neighbours with goods from the city of New York, at a cheaper rate than we can procure them from Philadelphia."

At Wolfborough, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. James Cate, was engaged in killing a hog. A rope was as usual fastened to the animal's tusks, by which it was dragged to the spot where it was to be dressed. When Mr. Cate had reached the trough, into which boiling water had just been poured, the rope suddenly broke, and plunged Mr. Cate into the trough, where he was so deeply scalded as to cause his death after a day or two of lingering distress.

The New Haven (Conn.) Herald states that "on Tuesday last the steam boat United States, Captain Beechter, gave notice that she would take passengers to and from New-York for ONE DOLLAR each—*Dinner and Wine* included. This circumstance arose in consequence of the steam boat *Lioness*, Captain Peck, reducing the regular fare, $3, to $1 50. A number of citizens who have never passed Hell Gate, improved the opportunity to visit the "great Emporium."

"*Am I so old,*" exclaimed the present King of France, while looking at the dead body of the late Monarch. A pathetic expression, and strikingly exemplifies the miseries of old age and royalty united. These eyes, now dim, are doomed, for the remainder of my life, to read complaints of wrong and injustice—these ears, now growing deaf, to be stunned with tales of foreign or of domestic commotions, wars, and rumors of wars—and this white head, that aches for a pillow, is to be surmounted with a crown. Indeed when we come to view the miseries of public life, in its best estate, who can express astonishment at the man, who, when he walks around the boundaries of his native farm—contemplates his fireside, his barn and his orchard,—turns his back upon a public station with abhorrence.

HAYTI.—The ship Niagara has arrived at Savannah from Port-au-Prince. A gentleman who came passenger in that ship states, that the accounts which have previously been received in the United States, as to the state of alarm existing in the Island of Hayti, are much exaggerated. Military law had not been declared, nor had the emigrants been compelled to do duty on their landing. No interruption of consequence had been experienced in the trade to France; and it was expected that the negociations would be renewed. The meeting of the Island Legislature had been called for the first of January, a period much earlier than the regular time of meeting, for the purpose, it was supposed, of appointing new commissioners to negociate a treaty with France.

Colonization.—The fourth annual meeting of the Norfolk Colonization Society was held at Norfolk on the 10th of January, 1825. The annual report of the managers was read by the secretary, and ordered to be published. The report states that the colony at Liberia is in a flourishing condition. "The colonists, about three hundred in number, are generally in good health and spirits, mostly quiet, sober and industrious, and are going on building their houses, and clearing their lands about them, which they will soon be able to cultivate with advantage. They are also carrying on a thriving little trade with the natives, which will obviously produce the best effect, and may hereafter prove of some commercial benefit to our country. At the same time they have been very properly careful to establish schools for the instruction of their children, at which also the little natives are beginning to lisp their letters in our mother tongue. They have also established two places of public worship, in which they have regular preaching, and always observe the Sabbath with proper respect. And indeed the whole settlement, from the character of the emigrants and the motives which have led them to found it, is essentially religious, and may therefore be expected to flourish in no common degree."

Governor Clinton.—The following paragraph is copied from the London Traveller, of Dec. 1st. "We are most happy in learning by the New-York papers, received this morning, that Mr. De Witt Clinton has been again elected to the office of Governor of that state. The estimation in which this great and good man is held by his fellow citizens, may be appreciated, by the fact of his return being sanctioned by a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes!"

Strange things will never have done!—Lately, says the Cherry Valley Gazette, a respectable mechanic of this village, in the settlement of an account with a gentleman, brought in the following wonderful charge against him, which was exactly and truly correct:

"L.——H.——To G.——F.——Dr.
"For repairing a Coffin! $1 50."

From an official report to the New York legislature it appears that there are 38 banks in that state; that the aggregate of capital authorised to be invested in them is $26,000,000—that the capital paid in is $23,611,960 99; the amount of tax levied $28,721 47—the amount of commutation $30,142 47—and that the dividends of the banks have varied from 5½ to a little more than three per cent, averaging somewhat more than 7 per cent.

A letter from Valparaiso, received at Norfolk, states, that a battle was fought on the 31st Sept. between Bolivar and Canterac—the two armies amounting to about 17,000. The slaughter was prodigious, 3 to 5000 men being left dead on the field, two-thirds of whom were of the royal army. Victory decided in favour of Bolivar.

On the 15th inst. a fire broke out in Ogdensburg, N. Y. It originated in a frame building occupied by Samuel O'Connor, which communicated to the barn of Dr. Smith, both of which were destroyed—loss of property estimated at about $1000. But the most awful part of the catastrophe remains to be told—A human being was burnt to death! Samuel O'Connor, a shoemaker, being in the evening much *intoxicated*, had quarrelled with his wife and driven her from the house. It is supposed that in going to bed he had negligently left the candle in a situation to communicate fire to some light substance in the room. As the smoke and flame increased in the room, O'Connor must have been suffocated, without awaking to a consciousness of his dreadful situation. This has another instance been added to the long catalogue of misfortune and crime resulting from intemperance.

Advices from New Orleans state, that on the 21st of December, the sloop La Fayette upset in the Lake, the wind blowing fresh. The passengers and sailors succeeded in getting on the wreck. Mr. Hosmer, one of the passengers, after remaining nine hours in that situation, preferred risking himself in a passage with one of the sailors, the sea making a breach over the vessel, and thus succeeded in saving himself. Captain Palmer, and a sailor by the name of John Hall, died with the cold. Two passengers, Messrs. Kendle and Coleman, were saved after remaining above 16 hours on the wreck. The next day a schooner, supposed to be the Celeste, sank about a mile from the Light House, at the bayou, and every one on board perished.

On Wednesday evening, the trial of Adonijah Bailey, aged 79 years, for the murder of Jeremiah W. Pollock, commenced at Windham county, Connecticut, and after a protracted trial of three days, the cause was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty.—He was sentenced to be executed on the 8th of June next. It is stated that the testimony disclosed the most cruel and awful murder that has taken place in Connecticut for many years.

A letter from St. Thomas of December 30th, after detailing the late conspiracy among certain negroes to runaway with two of the merchant vessels in the harbor, adds that the plot extended to the city of St. Thomas, and it was arranged that on Christmas night, the town should be set on fire in the four extremities. The conspirators were to meet at the same time, with all the negroes and mulattoes they could collect, to massacre the whites, rob their houses, and obtain possession of the island. It happened, however, the conspirators were overheard by a lady, by whom the plot was reported to the government, and thus happily frustrated.

Can such things be!—We learn from Richmond, (says the Petersburg Republican,) that on Saturday, the bill providing for the expences at York, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of only one vote—ayes 92, nays 91—understood to be equivalent to a C? rejection!!! C? We shall not, at present, say a word on the subject, because we might be disposed to speak irreverently of our betters; but we may be permitted to express a hope, that La Fayette, taking compassion on the poverty of our state, will not propose to reimburse the expense incurred at York, out of his own private funds.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Senate of Massachusetts, and will doubtless pass the House of Representatives without a dissentient voice. Similar resolutions were passed by the legislature of South Carolina. These tributes of feeling and respect are fully merited by the services and worth of Mr. Monroe, and the wisdom and prosperity of his administration.

Whereas the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the 4th day of March next; and whereas the acknowledgment by a free and enlightened people of their approbation and gratitude, to those who faithfully and impartially, and in accordance with the Constitution, administer the Government committed to their charge, is right and proper, and must at all times be received by the true patriot with pleasure and satisfaction. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That this legislature, convinced that James Monroe, President of the United States has rendered great, essential and important services to his country, feel it a duty to offer him the sentiments of their highest consideration, respect and esteem.

Resolved, That this Legislature do approve of the truly republican, wise and successful administration of James Monroe, President of the United States, under whose administration, by the blessing of Divine Providence, peace has been preserved to the nation; and that when he shall retire from office, he will carry with him the sincere wishes of this Legislature, for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate these resolutions to the President of the United States.

Changing of Names.—In the New York Legislature a bill was introduced changing the name of Harriet Jane Perkins to Harriet Jane Winter, and concluded with a resolution that "from and after the passing of the act the said Harriet Jane Perkins should take the name of Harriet Jane Winter, and no other." The New York American informs us that—

"Mr. Hayden, of Oswego, who by the bye bears a strong resemblance in person and in his mode of speaking to our junior senator in Congress, moved to strike out the words "and no other," on the ground that if the lady should happen hereafter to be married, the affirmative and peremptory terms of the statute might place her and her husband relatively in a rather awkward predicament. The motion prevailed; but the Speaker suggested another difficulty—that if she should happen to marry a man by the name of *Winter*, her condition would not be relieved by the bill. Mr. Goodell, the ex-speaker, remarked that such was the usual phraseology in like cases, whereupon Mr. Crolius no further pressed his suggestion. The bill passed as amended, and poor Miss Harriet was left to an interminable endurance of all the rigours of *Winter*."

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The following statement has just been detailed by Mr. Vincent A. Bogue, who has escaped, by a miraculous interference of Providence, from the death which awaited him, by a predetermined blow:—Mr. Bogue is a gentleman well known in Pittsburg, where he wrote in the prothonotary's office several years, and has lately become a resident of New Orleans. He left Pittsburg in September last, in a small flat boat, loaded with groceries and dry goods, on a trading voyage.—He took into his employment there a young man, named William Wilson, jr. but whose real name is believed to be Robert Whitaker, and who appears to have formerly lived in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. With Wilson, jr. Mr. B. states, he was much pleased, and that he placed much confidence in him, so much so as to entrust him with selling goods, and receiving money in many instances. All the way down, till they reached Maysville, which was December 10th, there was generally boats near them, sometimes in company, and sometimes trading along side. They stopped at Levana, a town below Maysville, Dec. 10th, and as most of the goods had been sold out, Mr. B. mentioned to Wilson, that he would float to Cincinnati the next day, and then wind up the concern and close the voyage. Mr. B. had at this time in his trunk 3500 or 4000 dollars, and about 3 or 400 dollars worth of goods on hand, and here it was, that Wilson determined upon executing his bloody and horrible purpose. At nine o'clock, on Sunday night, Dec. 19, Mr. B. went to bed, his birth being astern, and while sound asleep, Wilson approached his birth, with a lighted candle in one hand, and a loaded pistol in the other, and discharged it towards his breast. Mr. B. aroused by the report, sprung—the bed-clothes being set on fire by the powder—and was encou-

ed by Wilson, who told him that the boat had been attacked by thieves; and while Mr. B. hurried to the bow of the boat, Wilson struck him down senseless with a club, and then cut his throat with a razor from ear to ear, in a most horrid manner, by three several cuts! From loss of blood, or by the intercession of an overruling destiny, Mr. B. again recovered his senses and rose, and, after a struggle with Wilson, grasped a fowling piece, which had been generally kept loaded with shot to kill small game on their way down. With the feeble strength he could exert, he cocked the gun, and aimed it at Wilson, threatening to shoot him if he did not row the boat ashore, and call for assistance to save his life—(for by this time he had discovered that the boat was floating down the stream.)—Wilson, terrified or overawed, was compelled to row the boat ashore, Mr. B. at the same time having the gun examined with one arm, and the other pressing a blanket into the cuts on his throat, to stanch the blood. As the boat came near the shore, which was below Augusta, Wilson sprang out and fastened it to a tree. Mr. B. cut loose and drifted down. Being faint with loss of blood, he hailed a flat boat in sight, and implored for assistance to a murdered man, but no attention being paid to his solicitations, he dropped again into his birth, and there lay weltering in his blood until an hour or two before day-break, when the boat lodged between two trees, at the shore of the town of Neville, fourteen miles below Augusta. At day-break he crawled up into town, gave the alarm, and medical aid was called in immediately. Every thing about him was a mass of clotted blood, and his appearance frightful. His physicians say he will yet recover. From a variety of circumstances, it appears that Wilson's plan was to have sunk his victim in the river as soon as he had murdered him, and then to have taken possession of the boat, goods and money; disposed of the remainder of the goods, and made off with his booty. It also appears, that the pistol ball rolled out of the muzzle before it was discharged; and thus Mr. B.'s life was preserved. Mr. B. has lost a pocket book, containing $500 in notes of the U. States' bank, principally of the Orleans branch; three notes, $50 each, and the rest 20's and 10's—and a bank book containing $55. Wilson has been in custody since the crime was committed, but escaped yesterday from the persons who were taking him to Georgetown jail, Brown county. It is supposed he is making his way to Canada. He is between 21 and 24 years old, grey eyes, fresh complexion, well proportioned, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has lost two teeth from his upper jaw, one on the right and one on the left, a prominent nose—when he laughs, the inner skin of his upper lip appears. Had on a blue coattee, gilt buttons, brown linsey pantaloons, pegged trowsers, white stockings, foilenet vest, and had a black silk handkerchief round his neck—Irish linen shirt, rather course—when telling a story, laughs. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in this state, by Mr. Bogue.

KENTUCKY—GOV. DESHA'S SON

On a proposition in the assembly to change the place of trial, a warm debate arose. The following extracts from the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of the House, will be read with interest.

On entering the committee room (said Mr. Wickliffe) I took my seat, and in a few minutes I observed the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Sharpridge) enter the room, and with him, to my astonishment, his Excellency the Governor made his appearance, and presently took his seat near the gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I observed him to speak several times; soon after that gentleman moved to take up this bill.—It was now easy to account for his Excellency's presence, and the occasional conversations to which I have referred. Other gentlemen have repeated this intrusion of the Governor upon the committee as indelicate and improper. I do not think it necessary to give vent to my feelings upon the subject. *He had no business upon my motion.*

"This is the last and all I heard of this business until a Senator reported the bill with amendments, when on enquiry I learnt, that the gentleman from Nelson had, the morning after we were honored with his Excellency's presence in the committee room, reported the *thing* I hold in my hand, and that this house had passed it by dispensing with the constitutional provisions and the rules of the house, in a few minutes after it was handed to the Clerk; and that the Senate, to shew their zeal, had also dispensed with the constitutional provisions and rules of the Senate, and run it through their house; and then that a grave Senator had run with it to this house. Quick work, said Mr. Wickliffe, no time lost in either house in legislating a Governor's son out of the possession of the officers of justice, on a charge of murder. It is no great affair—only robbery and murder. Nothing but a man's throat cut for *his* money! And why should we spend time? why hesitate to release the supposed robber and cut-throat? Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, a little hesitation, a little reflection might have been serviceable.—If *not* Sunday pressed upon our career and we were forced to stay the work one day. But surely last Monday's light beer shed upon us, before the gentleman from Jefferson is up and doing. The orders of the day must stop—the morning business must lie over—the Governor's son is in danger—justice may overtake him. Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, do we owe nothing to decency in this affair?—Shall we forget that the eyes of the people are upon us? *That the eye of heaven too is on us?*—Remember Sir, this forms a epoch in our legislative career; that we shall ourselves, or our children will see us in history on this business. What will be our record?—Not a stranger in our land has been robbed; not he has been murdered—his throat cut; the Governor's son is charged with this crime, the very assertion of which is enough to chill the blood; and we are legislating—sir, with the *Governor to father*, are passing laws for *his* release, with a precipitancy without example. Will not the people of our sister state (Mississippi) require the blood of her murdered citizens at our hand. I've pertinent this deed, will they not say to the people of Kentucky, your Governor's son has murdered our fellow citizen, and your representatives have legislated his impunity.

Yes, sir, it has been reserved for the present day to exhibit to our view an ex-Governor's son who, (your arm acting Register) arraigned and tried for wilful murder, and acquitted, because of a drunken insanity; and the Governor elect's son in jail for murder and highway robbery!—Were this the fact—when this is only a part of the prospect before us—when every mail and each stranger that arrives at your capitol, gives an intelligence of some recent murder, of some *cut-throat*—when we know that crimes and criminals are every where triumphant, and that the penal laws are already but shadows against the wealthy culprit—is this a time, I ask, to legalize criminal impunity by dispensing with constitutional provisions and legislative rules?

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have concluded their engagement at Washington, and are on their way to New-York. Mr. Booth has offended the audience of the Metropolis by refusing to perform after being announced in the bills.

Conway is in this city going through his favourite parts. Cooper is to be in Charleston by the races. Burroughs has gone through two engagements at Boston, with profit and satisfaction. The Albany Theatre is progressing. Nothing more is said of the New-York Opera House. Miss Kelly is expected to visit this city shortly.

Mrs. Burk has commenced the fulfilment of an engagement at the Boston Theatre.

The editor of the Cork Reporter speaking of a late representation of *Richard III.* by Mr. Ion says "We speak of it as a piece of perfection throughout, to which the most fastidious critic or the sourest cynic, could not take an exception."

Mr. Bellini, the Italian Troubadour, is giving Concerts at New Orleans. He has fixed the prices as follow:—"First Row and Pit 75 cts, second for People of Color, 50 cents, and half price for children."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Lines to J. P. A. in Tennessee, from one friend Frances, claim their place in the poetical portion of the next Post, as do those of our fair correspondent Emily, whose productions we should wish to be allowed to acknowledge more frequently.—Edmund Hall have attention drawn him as soon as he sends us his favours. His on Vanity, and the Stanzas to Ellen, inscribed to Sympathy, it is intended shall both appear forthwith.

The third Letter from Omicron is received, and will be published in our succeeding number. This most convinces him that we are desirous to accelerate the communication of his humourous Epistles, that there may be no interruption to the rich vein of genuine wit which circulates so freely throughout them.

A Desultory Reader's Notes, No. 2, are on file. We have not had leisure to examine the Antiquary as closely as we intend, yet we are led to believe his article is made up like his pen should speak of more modern events—fifty years back is too far to turn, and the manners of the times too sophisticated, to add much to our improvement by referring to them for examples.

Several editorial items are delayed for want of room, as is likewise the particulars relating to an extraordinary Cat's Skin found in Chester County, Pa.

An advertisement of the American Fire Insurance Company will be found in the fourth page of this paper. Those who have not applied for policies of insurance are advised to do so speedily.—"A stich in time, saves nine" as old Richard says.

The citizens of Philadelphia are invited to call at No. 160 Walnut street, and view a correct Bust of Gen. La Fayette, recently finished, and now exposed for exhibition.

The great exertions of a few distinguished individuals in promoting the objects of internal improvement, have been eminently successful, and will doubtless be attended with the desired effect, in stimulating the movements of other members of our community, and putting into operation the resources which have been laying inactive so long and so uselessly in the coffers of our mercantile brethren. A meeting was called together on Monday last, which has been seldom equalled in this city, for the talent that it displayed, and the unanimity of sentiment which prevailed in the furtherance of its great and patriotic designs. On Thursday, a still more numerous and equally respectable town meeting was held. The General Committee through Mr. J. Sergeant, made a report, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Sergeant made a few observations explanatory of the views of the committee, who had been unanimous in their deliberations. The report is drawn up with great energy and ability; it embraces the union of the waters of the Susquehanna and Lake Erie, and proposes the appointment of a General Committee of Correspondence to consist of twenty-four members. After the committee had been appointed, Mr. J. Randall offered a resolution approbatory of the objects and exertions of "the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement within the Commonwealth." Mr. R. stated that this resolution did not emanate from the committee, because some of its members were officers and members of the Society, but while the resolution would no doubt be gratifying to them, he was authorized to say it met the cordial approbation of every other member of the committee. The question was then put, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE.

The new Synagogue of "those ancient people of the Lord," the Jews, was consecrated on the evening of the 21st instant. It is built on the site of the old Synagogue, on Cherry street, near Third, and is the only specimen of Egyptian architecture we have in Philadelphia. In the interior, the architect, Mr. Strickland, had free scope for his taste and his judgment, and the liberality of the congregation has enabled him to display both to the best advantage. The chamber of worship is truly beautiful, and will not suffer by comparison with any other. The roof is supported by massy pillars and pilasters. The ceiling, which is finely ornamented, is divided into two semi-domes by a quadrangular skylight in the centre. The ark is hung with curtains of crimson silk, and the reading desk covered with the same material, of the richest quality. The seats are arranged in amphitheatrical form, and the floor covered with a rich Brussels carpet. There is no want of ornament, nor yet any redundancy. Every thing is made to correspond, and the *tout ensemble* is very pleasing. So general was the desire to witness the ceremony of the consecration, that the trustees of the Synagogue were under the necessity of issuing tickets, without which admittance could not be obtained, and though the service did not commence till sun-set, by half past three o'clock the seats were all occupied. The congregation was composed of the Hebrew residents in our city, and Christians of different denominations, among whom were the venerable Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and other clergymen. The gentlemen occupied the ground floor, the ladies, as is the custom in the Synagogue, the galleries. A preparatory service was performed in the building on the rear of the lot, formerly occupied as a parsonage, from which, immediately as the sun set, (that being the commencement of the Sabbath,) the Rev. Messrs. Keys and Peixotto, accompanied by the elders, bearing seven copies of the Pentateuch, splendidly ornamented, marched in procession to the north door of the Synagogue. Here a service was performed in Hebrew, of which the following is a translation:

Rabbi—Make lofty your heights, O ye gates, and fly back, ye everlasting doors, for the King of Glory enters in.

Clerk—Who is the king of Glory?

The Lord of Hosts—He is the King of Glory—Selah.

Rabbi—Open the Gates of Righteousness for me, that I may enter through them to praise the Lord.

The door was then opened, and the service continued as follows:

Clerk—This is the Gate of the Lord, into which the Righteous shall enter.

Rabbi—How dreadful is this place.

Clerk—This is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven.

Rabbi—Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God! King of the Universe, who hath preserved us alive, sustained us, and brought us to enjoy this season.

Then the *Hachal* (or ark) was opened, and the ornamental lamp suspended in front of it was lighted. This lamp is supplied with oil by the contributions of the pious, and is kept always burning. The procession then entered into the middle of the Synagogue, and passed round the Tebah, (or reading desk) ascending at the north side, and resting the ornamented copies of the Holy Writings on the desk till the Choir had finished singing one of the sublime Psalms of David. This was repeated seven times, the singing being occasionally intermitted by the prolocutions of the Rabbi, and the responses of the Clerk. Then the copies of the Pentateuch were solemnly deposited in the Hachal. After this, the account of the dedication of Solomon's Temple was read by the Rabbi, and the worship was concluded with the service for the day as fixed in the ritual. Part of the service was chaunted by the Rabbi in a manner somewhat similar to that used in the Roman Catholic Church, the choir taking from him the key-note for the succeeding psalm. At one time there was a full pause, all the congregation being engaged in silent prayer. This had a very solemn effect. At another time the Rabbi and all the male members chaunted together, and were responded to by the choir in the gallery.

Mr. James Wills, grocer, who died on the 22d instant, has bequeathed his property as follows: After sundry private legacies: To the Friends' Asylum for insane persons, 5,000 dollars. To the four Monthly Meetings of Friends Society, 2500 dollars. To the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, 1000 dollars. To the Magdalen Society, 3000 dollars. To the Orphan Society, the house in which he resided, No 84 Chesnut street. To the City Dispensary, and the Dispensary of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, the two dwelling houses, Nos. 82 and 86, adjoining his residence. The residuary Estate is bequeathed to the Corporation of this City, in trust, to be applied to the erection and support of "The Wills Hospital," for the relief of the Blind and Lame. It is said the residuary estate will amount to 60 or 70,000 dollars.

Bonnafon vs. *Inglesi*—The amount of bail demanded by the plaintiff in this action for damages was $5000. He was subsequently cited before Judges Levy and M'Kean, to shew cause of action, on a claim for a reduction of the amount of bail. The court after hearing affidavits and argument, decided that the amount of damages demanded was not excessive in an action of this nature. The defendant was therefore required to furnish bail for 5000 dollars. He has already been held to bail in the sum of $2000 on the criminal cause for the same offence. Counsel P. A. Browne and James Page, Esqrs. for Plaintiff. J. R. Ingersoll, and S. H. Perkins, Esqrs. for the defendant.

The drawing of the University Lottery, fourth class, new series, P. Canfield, Manager, took place at Annapolis, (Md.) on the 25th inst. and the following were the drawn numbers, viz:—2, 1, 18, 33, 30.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—In perusing your very interesting paper of last Saturday, I observed, in the column of original poetry, what is either a plagiarism, or inserted there by mistake, I cannot say which; but be it which it may, it ought to be corrected by you. The piece to which I refer, is the one addressed to Miss Sarah Ann B. of Philadelphia, and signed Valmore; it is *selected* from Miss Anna Maria Porter's Hungarian Brothers, and may be found in the fourth chapter of the first volume. If it was by your error that it was placed in that column, you certainly must be aware, that it is your duty to correct it; but as you have not done so, in your editorial remarks, we are led to conclude that it is supposed by you to be an original effusion from Valmore's pen, and that it was handed to you as such; if the latter be the case, it is a complete piece of plagiarism, and ought not to go unexposed. As it is the first we recollect seeing of Valmore's signature, (though the selection is very good) this may prevent a second in that column, if it should meet his eye.

RETRO?.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A CONTRAST.

From the "Christian Advocate," for January, 1825, Edited by the Rev. Doctor Green.

"Wanting a 'written creed'—a large, and in our opinion, the best part of that society, (*at* Friends,) are obliged to endure, without immediate remedy, the abominable impieties of one of the most audacious infidels that ever insulted public sentiment."

From 2 Timothy, 2 chap. 24 and 25 verses. Written by the Apostle Paul

"The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto *all* men; apt to teach, *patient*; in *meekness instructing* those who *oppose* themselves."

The foregoing was handed us by an intelligent friend, (not in religious profession with the society alluded to,) as exhibiting, in a striking point of view, the difference between the feelings and sentiments of the apostle Paul, and those which actuated the *Reverend* whose name stands near the top of this article, to presume, in the plenitude of his orthodox zeal, to hurl anathemas, with the confidence of a Roman Pontiff during the dark ages, at the head of one of the best and holiest men of the age.

The disposition evinced in this effusion of illiberality, is not more unlike the great apostle of the Gentiles, than the epithets displayed in it, are inapplicable and unjust. With what justice, we ask, can "impiety" be attributed to one, whose whole life is a constant exemplification of every amiable and christian virtue—the whole object of whose ministry is to bring to the knowledge of the one true and living God, and to entire obedience to his will—to inculcate *on all*, the indispensable *obligation of purity* and *holiness*; or, in other words, the fulfilment of every relative duty to God and man; and that, under the influence of the love and light of God, ever present to the mind of man to inform him of those duties? With what *pretence* of justice can "infidelity" be attributed to one who believes in God—"that he is"—who comes "unto him," and whose whole soul is bound "to please" him?—in short, whose confidence and love are, from day to day, placed in him, and in him alone, and whose every energy is exerted to show forth these by humble obedience in the work which is given him to do,—and by doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God?—Who believes in Jesus Christ—that he was the son and Messiah of God—sent of God to bless and save the world. Where, we repeat, is the justice of such epithets in application to an individual like this!—and such, every good and impartial man, who is acquainted with him, must pronounce the venerable and worthy servant of the Lord, whose religious character is thus assailed by pretended "Christian advocates." But we invite these, for their own sakes, before they resort to phraseology like this, in relation to a christian brother, to examine carefully their own hearts, whether the Prince of peace and love rules there, lest in the dread day of decision, it should be said to them, as to some we read of, who were very forward to cry "Lord! Lord!"—"depart from me; I know you not!" X. Y.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Howard, capt. Holdridge, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th of December. London dates to the 11th of December are received.

Effects of the Hurricane on the Continent.—The tremendous gales which were experienced on the coast of England, from the 18th to the 20th of November, extended over the continent of Europe. The direction appears to have been as follows:—It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern sea, passed by Gottenburgh and Sweden, continually increasing from south-west to north-west. In traversing Sweden, it swept away entire forests. In the Gulf of Finland, its ravages were most severely felt. In an instant, it drove the waters of the Baltic into the Gulf of Finland, and caused an immense rise of the waters. At St. Petersburgh, the most distressing consequences resulted from the overflowing of the Neva on the 19th of November. The inundation was greater than that of 1797, when 3'000 persons and much cattle perished at St. Petersburgh. At that period the Neva rose only 14 feet above its level. It now rose 16 feet and a half. The tempest began at two o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Neva, the water, at nine o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river breaking over every barrier, inundated the city. In Newsky Prospect, the principal street in St. Petersburgh, where the best shops are situated, the water rose to a height of ten feet. All these shops, as well as the great Custom-house warehouses, and the Exchange Sugar warehouses were under water. The damage done it is impossible to estimate. Many persons, who were before in easy circumstances, are now reduced to beggary. The bridges over the river, and most of those over the canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. Boats laden with provisions and goods were carried over the quays and wrecked, even in the heart of the city. The new pier, prepared for the bridge of the summer garden, which had been finished at a great expense, was thrown down, and the garden laid waste, large trees even having been torn up by the roots. Hundreds of persons must have perished. All the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburgh were drowned, and the horses could only be saved by lifting them by main force to the first stories of the houses. It was not till three o'clock in the afternoon, that, the wind going down and changing its direction, the waters subsided, so that at five o'clock the streets were clear of it.

The capital could not be lighted at night. The morning of the 20th it presented a scene of desolation. The ovens having been destroyed by the water, and the cellars filled in which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply the people with bread. Whole houses with their occupants were engulphed by the flood. Wagons, with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The bodies of *seven thousand* persons have been found in the houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Cathareenhof, where nothing remained but the fragments of some country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many persons in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Guttenburgh, Viborurg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm, vessels were torn from their moorings, and roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty five vessels near the bridge of Munkbron were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuisen, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new spots on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns has disappeared. All the imperial vessels in the harbour of Cronstadt are said to have been lost. The burial places were washed away and the dead bodies were floating in the street.

At a meeting of the Samaritan Beneficial Society of the City and County of Philadelphia, held on Monday evening last, the following persons were elected officers for the present year:—Christian Sulger, *President*—Henry Vallean, *Vice-President*—John Jones, *Secretary*—William Conrad, *Treasurer*—Thos. Simpson and Charles Gale, *Stewards*—Samuel Lower, *Messenger*.

"Woes cluster—rare are solitary woes;—
They love a train, and tread each others heels."
Young.

But a few weeks since, we noticed the decease of William H. Gardner, and now must resume the melancholy duty of chronicling the works of death, by adding that of his cousin, WILLIAM GARDNER, both of this city, both victims of the pestilence at Alvarado. William Gardner was in the bloom of ripening manhood, with every virtue to render him estimable, with every prospect of successful exertion—the beloved of his numerous relatives and friends, the treasured stay of his aged mother. Why should we enumerate his virtues?—he has found a cemetry in a strange land, and the parent was not there to watch o'er her darling, or wipe the dews of anguish from his brow.

Sweet be thy rest, thou the land of the stranger
Closed the dear eyes we shall gaze on no more;
The tempest may frown, thou art free from all danger,
The pestilence passes thee hatefully o'er.

The land of thy boyhood will never receive thee,
Thy dirge is endeared o'er the deep ocean wave;
But the eyes of affection fondly grieve for thee,
And the tear drop in fancy doth hallow thy grave.

Blest be thy spirit, and if thou canst e'er borrow
A balm for despair, from the fountain of joy,
Oh, breathe o'er thy mother, till sate from all sorrow
She seek in the mansions of bliss for her boy.

J. S.

OBITUARY.

We have been called again, by an alluring dispensation of Divine Providence, to convey to the narrow home appointed for all living, one of the votaries of science,—the brightest luminary of the Delaware Bar, JOSHUA GORDON BRINCKLY, sleeps beneath the clods of the valley—the spirit which but a short time ago animated his tabernacle of clay, now reposes in Abraham's bosom. Useless would it be for me to attempt to pour the balm of consolation into the bosoms of his bereaved relatives; the wound has been sudden and deep, and nought but time can reconcile them to the stroke. But I would direct them to that God who has said "I wound and I heal;" and they should remember that this is not our abiding place, that soon, very soon must we also depart from this stage of action: we are rapidly gliding down the swift stream of time, soon to be launched on the boundless ocean of eternity. Possessing in a high degree all that was amiable in man—an extreme urbanity of manner, suavity of disposition, a tender and generous heart, he had arrived to the highest pinnacle of renown in his profession; the fond hopes of a numerous circle of relatives and friends, were fixed upon him; little did they know, that in a few short years his sun should set forever, and his career of usefulness terminate. Yes, Death has hurled the arrow, and it has taken the dire effect—Brinckly now is cold and silent in his dreary mansion, and the tears of many bedew the sacred spot. Sleep on departed friend, your spirit soon shall awake to glorious immortality. T. S. H.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Schr. Ceres, Miller, Porto Cabello, 25 days. Hides, &c.

24. Ship Georgia Packet, Bunce, Charleston, 6 days, Merchandize.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 24. Ship Carolinian, Hewet, Charleston, S. C.
25. Brig Vineyard, Chevver, St. Jago.
26. Brig *Mary*, Teal, Gibraltar.

Good Intent Hose Company.—A stated meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the usual place, at half past 6 o'clock.

JAS. W. MARTIEN, Sec'ry.

Hibernia Greens.—The corps will meet at Keating's, (Shakspeare Buildings,) on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

J. W. DICKSON, Sec'ry.

SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes,—Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. M'Coskra, Mr. CHARLES J. SNYDER, to Miss LEAH S. COMFR, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. SAMUEL MATHER, to Miss SARAH BROOK, all of the city and county.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Dr. A. Green, JAMES GREEN, Esq. of Princeton, N. J. to ISABELLA W. daughter of the late Josiah M'Call, Esq. of this city.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. H. G. King, Mr. ELIAS JESTE, to Miss MARGARETTA S. daughter of Mr. Josiah Drexwood, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burch, Mr. DANIEL VANOSTEN, to Miss MARY JANE STEWART, all of this city.

At Germantown, on Tuesday morning last, by the Reverend Mr. Baker, Mr. JAMES DOBLEY, to Miss MARY NICE, all of that place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. William M. Engles, Mr. JACOB STRADEMAN to Miss HANNAH LATCH, both of Merion Township, Montgomery County.

On Thursday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. ROBERT G. HERRING, of the firm of Herring & Mitchell, to Miss LOUISA A. daughter of Mr. Charles Cary, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 27th instant, by Thomas J. Kite, Mr. JOHN BELFORD, to Miss REBECCA WILKES, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. G. Hermes, Mr. ROBERT LYNDALL, to Miss CATHARINE M. daughter of Mr. Achey Libby, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, to Miss MARGARET SNARR.

On Wednesday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brook, Mr. SAMUEL A. WILK, to Miss SARAH E. PARKER, all of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. after a short, but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. CONSTANT WOODMAN, aged 42 years. His friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Market street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. JOHN MERRIAM, a native of Boston, Mass. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Mrs. Sutter's, No. 36, North Third Street.

On Thursday morning, JAMES C. WILTBANK, aged 17 years, son of the Rev. James Wiltbank.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst. Mr. SAMUEL W. FOTTER, in the 31st year of his age.

On Saturday morning, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. ANN CHANCE, widow of the late Richard Chance.

On Friday evening, the 28th instant, ANN LYNN, widow of Joseph Lynn, in the 80th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, ANDREW EPPLEY, Esq. aged 45 years, Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

On Monday the 24th instant, in this city, Mr. EDWIN LEVY, a native of Montreux (near Neufchatel, Switzerland.

On Saturday evening, the 22d instant, JAMES WILLS, Grocer, in the 67th year of his age.

At Nashville, (Tenn.) on the 7th instant, aged 25, Mr. ROBERT SANDERSON, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, the 27th inst. Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of the late Richard Price, aged 84 years.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst. SARAH STRATTON, aged 81, widow of the late Rev. Parkin Stratton.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst. EDMUND WILLIAM KELSEY, aged three years and two months.

On Thursday morning, the 20th inst. aged 39 years, Mrs. MARY BROWN, after a lingering illness.

In West Philadelphia, on the 19th inst. Mrs. JULIA ANN STIBBINS, wife of Rowland Stibbins, aged 26.

TO LET,

A STORE, situate in Callowhill, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Will calculated for the Dry Goods business, and considered a very excellent stand. Apply to

WILLIAM J. KIRK,
jan 29—tf No. 131 North Third street.

A FARM TO LET.

TO Let, upon Shares, a Farm and stock of Cows, &c. situate six miles from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Frankford. As the terms upon which said Farm will be let, are very short of reasonable, stating the ability, sobriety, and necessity of the applicants will be indispensable. A farmer having sufficient help within his own family will be preferred. Apply at No. 117, the North West corner of Market and Third streets, to

jan 29—3t* RICHARD WISTAR.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situate in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol and Smithfield Turnpike, adjoining lands of Samuel Swift, Dr. John Barnsley, John Cornell, and others, containing 140 acres, 25 acres of Wood. The improvements are two stone houses, frame barn, waggon house, spring-house, with other out-buildings, a good apple orchard, &c. Any person wishing to see the premises, will call on the subscriber now on the premises.

Jan 29—3t* DANIEL WALTON.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

FOR SALE, a very valuable stand, in the village of Holmesburg, nine miles from Philadelphia; the shop is large and new, and well situated for country and jobbing work—with a good dwelling house, &c. Near the situation are three Saw Mills, two Cotton Factories, and two Saw Mills, &c. As the subscriber intends, or wishes to leave this part of the country, by the first of April next, he wishes immediate application to be made by any one desirous of purchasing.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Holmesburg, Jan. 22, 1825. [29—3t*

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office,

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 70 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate in the City and Country, by private or public sale, Conveyancing and writing of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, rents, ground rents, &c. for sale, to let, which those allowed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBANK, Conveyancer

jan 22—tf

Artificial Flower Making.

THE elegant and lucrative business of Artificial Flower Making, taught in a very scientific manner, at No. 12 North street. jan 29—4t

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On the 10th day of the Second month, 1825.

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Birmingham Township, Delaware County, 7 miles from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, containing 114 acres, more or less, mannerly of a good quality, most part timber land, and a large portion of timber land. There are on the premises, a stone dwelling house, 40 feet square, two stories high, with four rooms on the first floor, five rooms and a large clothes press on the second floor, and a large piazza all round the same, with cellar underneath. Also, a good stone kitchen, with cellar underneath, in which waters conveyed through pipes from a never failing spring, for the use of a milk-house; a large frame stable and granary, with cellar underneath; a large waggon house, chair-house, spring house, weaver's shop, corn crib, and large stone barn, 100 feet long, with the usual out-buildings. The above property is divided into land, some fields well watered, with a large apple orchard, and other fruit trees, of different kinds, a large meadow, with scattered bushes, and a stream running through it, possessing power sufficient to drive a thousand spindles. The whole is in a handsome situation, with a public road leading through the premises. It is bounded by land of Thomas Green, and others, and is near to places of worship, and mills of different kinds.

It is presumed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase are invited to view for themselves. For further information application may be made to the subscribers, living thereon.

PETER HATTON,
jan 29—2t* WILLIAM GREEN.

CAUTION.

Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

WHEREAS, a certain I. R. NORTON did, on the 15th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand, made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the one for one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, payable six months after date; the other for one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, payable twelve months after date, and both of said notes were endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esqr. and whereas, the said I. R. Norton has neglected and failed, in every respect, to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, and no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking any transfer or assignments of the said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth, at large, all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be necessary.

jan 29—4t* JAMES M'ELWEE.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULTON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment; and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 68 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 32 Market street, above second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at other times previously by catalogue.

A large and valuable Assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

The Self-sharpening Plough.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has made some very important improvements on the Self-sharpening Plough, to which he now invites public attention.

Ploughs constructed on the Subscriber's plan are recommended, by all who have used them, to be far preferable to any other kind now offered to the public. The first cost is less than the cast-steel plough, and as they are so constructed that they require no other sharpening, they will soon pay for themselves to those who use them. The expense of a new point and share, with from twenty-five to forty cents. The cutting part of the plough is all secured by one nut, which renders it very simple, and not liable to get out of repair. When the point and share are worn on the underside, the nut is unscrewed, and the point and share reversed, which places the sharp edge down. In this way it can be worked that they will fit equally well on the other side (previously this has the same effect as two pending ploughs of the usual construction.

These ploughs are found to run lighter than any other kind, and perform the work equally well. They are made and sold, wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at his Wall-sharpening plough Manufactory, No. 40 Market street, where all orders will be punctually attended to. They can be afforded at such price that it would be no object to shippers to buy them for exportation.

The patent right for the above mentioned ploughs will be sold for Townships, Counties, or States, on very best suit purchasers, by

WALDREN BEACH, *Patentee,*
jan 27—tf No. 40 South Second street.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 82 Market st. Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap for cash:

1 font Seven-line Pica, (unexamined) with extra for jobs.

1 font Great Primer, large or small, with extra for jobs.

1 font Review, 600 lbs. half worn, the whole of which may be required.

1 small font Minion.

A Wetting trough, lined throughout with lead.

A Washing Trough, and other materials, which are offered for a country newspaper. jan 29

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

FOR the next March Term, who have their Final Petitions ready, the same legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the petitioner, at

No 7, North Sixth Street.

jan 15—tf One door below South Alley.

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

CHATEAU, for years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at the old establishment (it having been rented that he had rejected) No. 146 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to superior knowledge or excellence, further than in possession of combined instruments, which operate without the least pain—one of wonderful qualities, that unexcelled are the most violent teeth extracted, he promises most faithfully the best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has likewise a supply of the Analeptic Tooth-Ache, and the most excellent for extracting violent teeth ache which will be supplied extraordinary.

dec 18—6m*

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscribers will open this morning, an extensive and complete assortment of Linen Diapers, and other articles of the same description, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Jaconets, and Book Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do. Scotch Lawns and Dyed Cloth Mc Jins, plain and figured India M

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

TO ROSINE.

I know thee not, sweet Lady, but I know
(At least they know who say so) that thou art
Lovely of form, and innocent of heart,
A creature of meek thoughts and tears that flow
From quiet love, and happy smiles, that throw
A moonlight round them. And thou art the bride,
Of one by faith and goodness sanctified,
High-hearted, gentle, wise, and firm in woe.
Ah! wherefore such transcendant gifts bestow'd
On one, so rich already? Why not given
To one, whose soul more needed sweet stay;
Some hapless wight, like me, at random driv'n,
Lonely and sad, along life's rugged road,
Without a breeze of love to cheer me on the way?

Epigram on a Villain.

The wise and noble live not long, they say;
The wicked too must die, and dying what are they?
Thus deep the curse that thou wert ever born,
Thou'st sin point out its promise to thine eye,
Retorts upon thyself, with fiend-like scorn,
The doubly bitter curse, that thou, e'en thou, shalt die.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The following answer is given to the question published last week, viz. what number, when multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10, the product of which, if added together, will produce exactly the multiplicand?

9	9	9	9
1	2	3	4
9—9	18—9	27—9	36—9

Another solution to the above, by a correspondent, is as follows:

9 × 2 = 18 and 1 + 8 = 9
9 × 3 = 27 and 2 + 7 = 9
9 × 4 = 36 and 3 + 6 = 9
9 × 5 = 45 and 4 + 5 = 9
9 × 6 = 54 and 5 + 4 = 9
9 × 7 = 63 and 6 + 3 = 9
9 × 8 = 72 and 7 + 2 = 9
9 × 9 = 81 and 8 + 1 = 9
9 × 10 = 90 and 9 + 0 = 9

Business dull.—Rev. E. Wallace advertises in the Canandaigua N. Y. papers for business—he represents himself as a sound and orthodox minister of the gospel, and that his case may not be overlooked, he publishes sundry certificates of his excellence as a preacher. "Any calls," says the Rev. advertiser, "*in my line*," will be thankfully received."

From European Journals.

LONDON POLICE.

Bow-street.—Among the odd fish, who were caught by the watchmen in casting their nets on Friday night, was a Hibernian wag, rather advanced in years, of very seedy exterior, but possessing all the dry good humour and joke cracking disposition of his whiskey-loving countrymen.

On being put to the bar, the watchman was called on to state his charge, and this was done in very few words. In fact, Mr. Butler, the *defaru* was found dead drunk, under the piazzas in Convent garden, at two o'clock in the morning.

"Well," said Sir Richard, "how do you account for your disorderly conduct?"

Mr. B, (with a grin,) "O faith. Sir Richard, I never was much of an accountant; and if I was myself, when I was dead drunk, as the watchman says, what I'd be saying wouldn't do me much good, for 'dead men tell no tales.'"

Sir Richard. "What brought you in such a state?"

Mr. B. I suppose I brought myself that way by drinking liquor.

Sir Richard. It would have been well if you had taken yourself home to bed.

Mr. B. 'Fore God, you're right, it would have been well, but there were two reasons against that first I was blind drunk as well as dead drunk, and so I could'nt see my way; and next, if my eyes were as good as your Worship's, I could'nt have seen what I hav'nt got, which is a bed.

Sir Richard. Have you no lodgings?

Mr. B. Devil a lodgings, except in the words of the owld song, "On the cowld ground."

Sir Richard. What are you?

Mr. B. Faith, I'm a prisoner, I believe.

Sir Richard. I mean, how do you get your living?

Mr. B. Through the blessings of Providence.

Sir Richard. Have you no trade?

Mr. B. Is it me?—the devil a trade.

Sir Richard. Were you brought up to no business?

Mr. B. No, by my soul, I was tenderly rared, and my education was my only patrimony.

Sir Richard. That sort of money does'nt go far with a man of your inclinations.

Mr. B. (with a laugh.) 'Fore God, you're right again; all the learning in the world is no use at the bar, I mane the bar of a public house, unless you back it with the circulating medium.

Sir Richard. I'm afraid you have been circulating your earnings through a very improper medium.

Mr. B. Devil a truer word you ever spoke in your life.

Sir Richard. If I let you go now, you'll set off, and get drunk again.

Mr. B. I'll go bail I wont, for I hav'nt a rap in the world; and as for my credit, its like my coat—wore out.

Sir Richard. I am half disposed to try you.

Mr. B. Not for tipling, I hope, your Worship, for if you do, I'm sure to be found guilty.

Sir Richard. You seem to be a good-humoured fellow.

Mr. B. There's a pair of us, your Worship.

Sir Richard laughed, and told Mr. B. to go about his business, and mend his ways.

Mr. B. Before I go, I'll ask one favour.

Sir Richard. Well, what is it?

Mr. B. Just to give me a bit of a note to your countryman, Mr. M'Adam, and as I despair mending of my own ways, perhaps he'll give me a job in mending the ways of others.

Sir Richard again laughed, and bid him go out and wait, and he'd endeavour to put him in the way to industry.

Mr. B. shrugging his shoulders, with good humour, and, pulling up his unmentionables, trotted out of the office. The worthy Magistrate subsequently gave him a letter, which would probably procure for him present occupation.

London on the 10th. the 9th was the day of the Mayor's feast)—Thin attendance on 'Change to-day—dull eyes—languid countenance—a little nervous this morning—brisk demand for soda water and ginger beer—much breakfasting at the coffee-houses about twelve—scraps of mutton in great request—confounded headaches—shall be home early to morrow, my dear—let us have a little broth—dence take the Lord Mayor: I'll never go again.—*Examiner.*

The costume of the Armenian women of Astrachan is the richest in Russia, and perhaps in the world. It is surprising that they can sustain the weight of their dress. The first, or inner robe, is of silk and gold; the second of black velvet, heavily laden with gold and pearls; the third, or outer vest, is almost of massive gold, in ponderous embroidery, with large gold knobs, gold buttons, gold tassels, gold fringe, &c. The turban is white, hangs over the left shoulder, and conceals the face, except the nose and eyes. The only hair disclosed is generally false, two thick locks, one on each side, being brought in front before the ears.

Italic Letters.—The invention of *Italic* letters in printing, is due to the celebrated printer, Aldus Marratius. Observing the many inconveniences arising from the numerous abbreviations then so common among printers, to get rid of those abbreviations, and yet not greatly increase the size of the book, he contrived the *Italic* letters, first called the *Aldine.*

Ministers.—Florimond de Remond gives the following etymology of this word.—Albert Babinot having been a student in the School of Equity at Poitiers, called La Ministerie, used to be called, by Calvin and others, Mr. Minister, whence afterwards Calvin gave the name of Ministers to the pastors of his Church.

To remove Chilblains.—Take an ounce of white copperas, dissolved in a quart of water, and occasionally apply it to the part affected. This will ultimately remove the most obstinate blains. N. B. this application must be used before they break, otherwise it will do injury.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

No man, one would think, would feel so sensible his immediate dependence upon God, as the husbandman. For all his peculiar blessings he is invited to look immediately to the bounty of heaven. No secondary cause stands between him and his Maker. To him are essential the regular succession of the seasons, and the timely fall of the rain, the genial warmth of the sun, the sure productiveness of the soil, and the certain operations of those laws of nature which must appear to him nothing less than the varied exertions of omnipotent energy.

In the country, we seem to stand in the midst of the great theatre of God's power; and we feel an unusual proximity to our Creator. The blue and tranquil sky spreads itself over our heads, and we acknowledge the intrusion of no secondary agent in unfolding this vast expanse. Nothing but omnipotence can work up the dark horrors of the tempest, dart the flashes of the lightning, and roll the long resounding rumour of the thunder. The breeze wafts to his senses the odours of God's benificence—the voice of God's power is heard in the rustling of the forest, and the varied forms of life, activity, and pleasure, which he observes at every step in the field, lead him irresistibly, one would think, to the source of being, beauty and joy.

How suspicious such a life to the noble sentiments of devotion!—Besides the situation of the husbandman is peculiarly favorable, it should seem, the purity and simplicity of mortal sentiment: He is brought acquainted chiefly with the real and native wants of mankind. Employed solely in bringing food out of the earth, he is not liable to be fascinated with the fictitious pleasures, the unnatural wants, the fashionable follies and tyrannical vices of more busy and splendid life.

BUCKMINSTER.

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God." To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.——Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 25—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00 to	4 50
Do.	do. do. Monroes,	3 50	3 75
Do.	do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do. do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,		87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILIMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the S. M. & Banking Company have this day declared a dividend of *three and a half per cent* on the Capital Stock of this Company for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

Salem, N. J. January 1, 1825. [jan 8—10*

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly found, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And Hope there smiles divine,
Whilst Justice welcomes old and young,
Who visit Fortune's shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

30,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, $6—Halves, $3—Quarters, $1,50—Eighths 75 cents

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars. jan 8—tf

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash. aug 14

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, which he is disposed to sell at the most reduced prices.

M. HAFFELFINGER.

No. 56 North Sixth street, near Arch.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city gratis. Jan. 22—3t*

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.——*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3,50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 222 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Re-fit Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Hardware and Cutlery received per ship Tuscarora and other late arrivals from Liverpool, consisting of Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket and Pruning Knives; Shoe and Butcher Knives, Anvils, (1) Blistered and Cast Steel, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, &c. &c.

For Sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,

jan. 22—tf No. 149 Market Street.

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis. jan. 22—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale.

J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 2, 1824. [nov 27—3m

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester and State of New-Jersey, situate on Cloumell Creek, 13 miles from Camden, 2 miles from the River Delaware; Containing 132 Acres, 30 of Meadow, 5 of Cedar Swamp, 15 Acres of Woodland, and the remainder Arable Land, divided into 5 fields, a two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen, two Barns, Cribhouse, with other out Buildings, together with an excellent Apple Orchard. The public Road leading from Paulsborough to Repaupo runs through the premises, and a packet which runs twice a week to Philadelphia in the summer season leaves near the same. Any person wishing to buy will first view the Farm—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living thereon,

jan. 15—4t* WILLIAM BECKETT.

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in *distinct classes.* Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches, as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each object.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is surprisingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 263 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets. jan 15—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 47, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and horn Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work.
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

JONATHAN FELL,

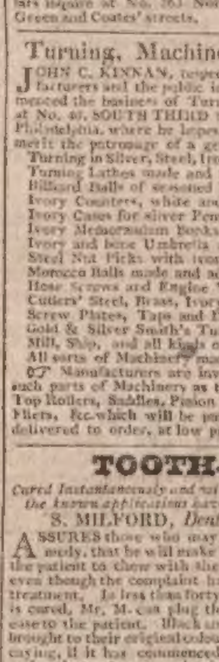
No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan. 1—6m



J. S. RUSSELL,
NO. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome Assortment of BRASS, BRONZED and JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses & Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. 1m. 1—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This fact, being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of those symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine, which, for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 21 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Philada. 12 mo. 18th.—tf

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH. jan 22—1y

THE BEREAN.

THE BEREAN, with Scripture and common sense for its guides, examines freely the opinions and practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he reduces to practice the excellent advice of the Apostle,

"*Prove* all things; hold fast that which is *good*."

With the Bible in his hand, the 'Berean' contends for what he believes to be the faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he freely abandons to polemical zealots.

The 'Berean' judges no man; he condemns no man unless already condemned by his *actions*. It is here that genuine *heresy* is seated. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely press the infallible rule "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*"

The work is executed in the best manner. Each number consists of sixteen large octavo pages, in brevier type, and is issued every two weeks. Price two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Twenty numbers have been already issued, which can be furnished to those who may subscribe at this time or in future.

THE EDITOR.

Orders from any part of the United States, post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, will be promptly attended to by the subscribers or their agents.

*** Editors of papers who may receive this advertisement and give the same three insertions, shall be entitled to our thanks, and a volume of the work.

MENDENHALL & WALTERS.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 13, 1825. [jan 22—3t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,

		4,00 a 5,00	
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies'	Valencia	Slippers, full trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco	do. Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.		do. Spring Heels, do.	90 a 1,00
Do.		do. Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco	thick souled Shoes,	1,12 a 1,25
Do.		do. do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do.		do. Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses'	Morocco	do.	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	50 a 62
Children's	Morocco	Boots,	37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Picolilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—169

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 179

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 9th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 219 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—8

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—168

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Carpenter's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 12, North Second street, above Arch street 156—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 32 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 164 South 3d North street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN MCCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filligree Paper, 163 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

JOHN CLULEY, Jun.
No. 73 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURES Wire Fenders of various Patterns, Wire Guards to keep out Flies, Brass Wire Work for Libraries, Book-Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire-Work for Asparies, Cellar Windows, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

Old Fenders repaired and painted at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and despatch. jan. 22—6t

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Continue to make Insurance, on the most reasonable terms, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

ON PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY,

TO WIT:—

ON Dwelling Houses of Brick, Stone or Wood, Barns and out-houses of the same materials, Stock in trade of every description, Mills and Factories, of all classes, Vessels in port and on the stocks, Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Writing Apparel, and, in fine, upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready Money excepted,) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings, in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this State and the States adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances, the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for Insurance in the country, accompanied with an accurate description of the property, and a reference to some respectable citizen, will be promptly attended to.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable, indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of; and ten dollars expended in this way, would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This Company is prohibited, by its charter, from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

JOB BACON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. Jan 29—tf

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM
AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE addition to the Menagerie—18 *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance, and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stokes.

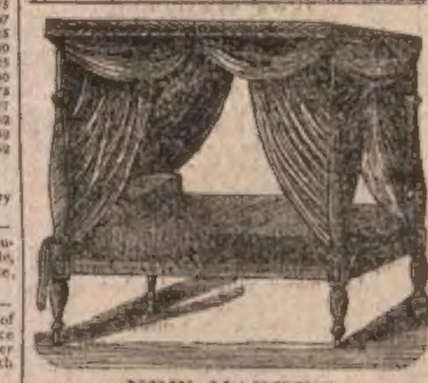
Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to All, 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high, containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf



NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, more generally engraved by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and more of mere importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a speedy prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the commencing period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

*This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs, which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and exhibit it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, wheezing coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages.